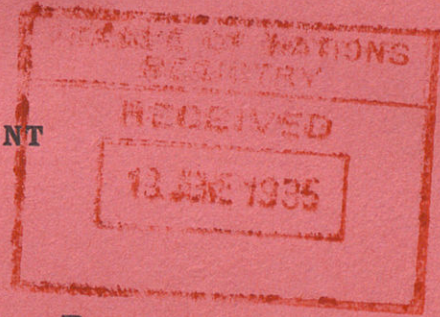


EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT



Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1934

Presentation Copy

Govt. Press, Bulâq, Cairo, 1935

Government Publications are on sale at the "Sale Room," Ministry of Finance. Correspondence relating to these publications should be addressed to the "Publications Office," Government Press, Bulâq, Cairo.

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1934

ERRATA

Page 34 The first two accused only were sentenced by default.
The remainder stood their trial.

Page 160 line 7 for "leaders" *read* "ledgers".

Page 160 line 11 for L.E. 11,200 *read* L.E. 112,000.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1934

February 1st, 1935.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

YOUR EXCELLENCY ;

The Sixth Annual Report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau is made up, like its predecessors, of a number of Tables of Statistics and of accounts in detail of the more important seizure cases of the year. To the reader in search of sensation and excitement, I regret that the 1934 report will be disappointing : the object, however, of the Bureau is not to afford sensational reading but to give an accurate record of the work of the year. The year 1934 has not been marked by any arrests of huge quantities of narcotics coming into the country from abroad or by the rounding up in the country of any master gangs : it has been a year of steady, slightly humdrum work of constant pursuit and harrying of the smaller traffickers in the ports and interior of the country.

The possible dullness of the report is the best possible evidence of the improved condition of things in the country. Drugs, black and white, still continue to find their way into Egypt but the quantities are small and the profits proportionately inconsiderable compared with the smuggling in bulk of a few years ago.

Let it not be thought that arrests of the smaller fry entail any less work than that of the big : in many ways it takes even more time and trouble : with good information from abroad it was not too difficult to seize big consignments arriving in the ports or even after it had gone up country and was still not broken up among the retailers : today, however, our time is spent in chasing the smaller local retailers whose stuff has been brought into the country in small quantities by ship hands and small foreign traffickers. These local retailers take infinite precautions, can seldom be found with the goods on them and often give us a year or more of hard work before they can be brought to book.

In previous reports I have gone to some length to describe the actual state of affairs in other countries where narcotics were produced or which were transit countries for the trade: for various reasons I have this year confined myself to reporting on Egypt and Egypt alone and anyone who wishes to know how things are going in these other countries can obtain his information from the annual reports published by the League of Nations.

I have, however, allowed myself to publish extracts from the very important report of the Information Section of the League on the work of the International Limitation Convention: to anyone who has been doubtful of the value of the work of the League, this report will, I think, be of great interest not only as showing what is being achieved as regards international control of narcotics but also as emphasizing what can be done by the League when a large majority of nations agree together to put a stop to some world harm.

On page 53 of the report I have published in full the very detailed information on hashish given by Miralai D. Baker Bey, sub Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, before the 19th Session at Geneva last November.

The hashish problem has so far never been seriously tackled at Geneva but a special sub committee has now been formed to study the question in all its aspects.

It may be thought by some that I have gone somewhat outside my letters of reference by writing at length on the Black tea habit. I personally do not think so. I consider that at the present moment Black tea is doing more harm to the fellahin than drugs.

White drugs were taking heavy toll of the fellahin of the villages: that has now stopped but Black tea is taking the place of heroin and hashish in lowering the physical standard of the people. The other day I asked an omda from Deirut Markaz whether his village had got the habit and what, if so, was the result and his reply to me was that it was completely ruining the fellahin. When I asked him to give me some sort of figure or proportion he said "We used to reckon that four men could hoe an acre in a day — now it takes eight."

If that is typical, and I believe it to be so, of the state of things in most of the villages of Middle and Upper Egypt it is easy to compute the loss to the country in cotton and pounds sterling.

It is high time that serious thought was given to the subject. As I said in my last year's report, we do not want any more criming of people, we have ample of that. What we have to do is to discover why these peasant labourers today crave for stimulants which none of them needed or thought about 20 years ago. Having discovered the reason it is then for the Government to try and find a remedy.

Before signing this introductory note I wish to appeal to the Government to exclude the Central Narcotics Bureau from the general budget economy campaign.

The C.N.I.B. started life in 1929 with a budget that was at that time ample for the amount of work that could be undertaken by a limited staff.

In 1931 that budget was reduced by 30 per cent and has remained at that figure.

50 per cent of the existing budget is spent on salaries, over time pay, rentals, etc., and a comparatively small sum only remains for actual Secret Service work.

I think I may be permitted to say that the results obtained since the foundation of the Bureau have been out of all proportion to the actual money spent.

Drug addiction in this country has been reduced enormously and the work of the Bureau has contributed very largely to the international campaign against the drug traffic abroad.

There is, however, in this very success a great danger of thinking that the peril is passed, that hands can be folded in self satisfaction and credits still further reduced.

So far from having less work in the future I anticipate still heavier calls upon our staff and funds. There is the constant fight to be kept up to prevent the imports of narcotics from abroad: we now have the additional local burden of investigating the large number of denunciations being received against doctors in the towns of the provinces.

These enquiries need specialized officers from the Head Quarter Bureau and may occupy such an officer for several weeks at a time.

The normal provincial police officer is not a specialist in these matters and is not competent to deal with them. It will now be necessary to obtain and train specialist officers for the provinces as the burden is too heavy for the Head Quarter officers alone.

In addition to the Alexandria Branch under Kaimakam N. Jays Bey assisted by Sagh J. H. Burbrook and the Port Said Branch under Bimbashi A. F. Giles, a new branch office of the C.N.I.B. was started at the beginning of the year at Suez under the immediate control of Bimbashi F. Harvey of the Suez Police. Suez has from time immemorial been a hotbed of smuggling and it is estimated that, out of a total population of 40,600, not less than 3,000 people are interested in or in some way connected with drug trafficking.

During the year there have been 62 prosecutions for possession or trafficking of which 56 cases were instituted by the C.N.I.B. and police, 4 by the Coastguards and 2 by the Customs: of 80 persons accused in these cases 62 were convicted.

Given the financial assistance necessary, I propose to start a C.N.I.B. sub bureau at Tantah for Lower Egypt and at Assiut for Upper Egypt and thus guide and help the provincial police in a technical task of great difficulty, especially in regard to the foreign subject trafficker.

Another source of additional work is the increasing attempts in the villages to grow surreptitious crops of opium poppy and hashish. During this winter alone the police authorities of Assiut Mudiriah have discovered and uprooted the equivalent of 500 acres of opium poppy sown in small patches among other crops.

What, however, is going to give the Bureau and the police generally a most onerous task is the keeping an eye on the several thousand convicted traffickers who have been safely put away for some years but who have now finished their sentences and are again being turned loose on the country.

It is to be hoped that some of these men will have learned a lesson and will go back to an honest life: it is much to be feared, however, that many of them will find it hard to make a living by legitimate

means and will revert to drug trafficking, determined to avoid the mistakes that led to their arrest and armed with increased knowledge gained from their fellow narcotic prisoners.

If the success of this Bureau is to be maintained and Egypt not to be allowed to slip back again into the foul morass of drug addiction that was her lot six years ago, the Bureau must have funds and personnel sufficient to cope with the work.

Up till now the Bureau has held its own but, today, owing to lack of staff and funds, it is often compelled to select only the more glaring cases and neglect others of only slightly less importance.

It is hard for anyone not in the work to realize the time, patience and determination required to quietly and gradually accumulate the documentary and circumstantial evidence often needed to ensure conviction. To keep close observation for a year or more on several big gangs simultaneously, an officer must have the time and clear-headedness necessary for the careful study and due recording of every step taken and these essentials cannot be obtained if he is being all the time overlaid with new cases.

In the immediate future more officers and more agents must be trained and of these a proportion must be European to be able to compete with the foreign trafficker and his cunning appreciation of the advantages of his Capitulatory privileges.

In conclusion I should like to bring to the notice of Your Excellency the keenness and zeal of the special officers and agents of this Bureau and to express my thanks, as Director, to all Government officials, high and low, who have helped in the year's work.

To the Survey Department and to the Director of the National Printing Press my thanks are due for their care in the production of this report.

Finally may I thank Your Excellency and Ministers for the support we continue to receive and be allowed to express the gratitude of this Bureau to His Majesty the King for the constant encouragement we derive from His high patronage.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

T. W. RUSSELL, *Lewa*,

*Director, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.
and Commandant, Cairo City Police.*

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1934

CHAPTER I.

Cases of Seizures of Narcotics on Arrival from Abroad

SEIZURE OF 5 OKES OF HASHISH AND 200 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA IN NOVEMBER 1933. (CASE OF JEAN MASTROMANOLIS).—SEIZURE OF 2.963 KILOGS OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON DECEMBER 15, 1933, EX S.S. "KERKYRIA." (CASE OF HUSSEIN ABDULLA BITAR AND OTHERS).—SEIZURE OF 2.620 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID RAILWAY STATION ON DECEMBER 22, 1933. (CASE OF SOBHI NAGGAR AND OTHERS).—SEIZURE OF 661½ GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 1.850 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT KANTARA ON JANUARY 4, 1934, AND FEBRUARY 22, 1934. (CASE OF LEON KHOURY AND MOHAMED NOFAL).—SEIZURE OF 2.465 KILOGRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 28, 1934, EX S.S. "MASULA." (CASE OF AH CHANG).—SEIZURE OF 9.460 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT KANTARA ON FEBRUARY 4, 1934. (CASE OF FATMA KOB BENI NABAOUIYE AND ABDULLA KOB BENI MAHMUD).—SEIZURE IN CAIRO ON FEBRUARY 15, 1934, OF 8 KILOS AND 67 GRAMMES OF HEROIN OF FAR EAST ORIGIN. (CASE OF DOMENICO PINTO AND OTHERS).—SEIZURE AT ALEXANDRIA, ON FEBRUARY 19, 1934, OF 16 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH. (CASE OF CAPTAIN CECIL ATTFIELD).—SEIZURE OF 839 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON FEBRUARY 26, 1934, EX S.S. H.B.M.T. "NEVASA." (CASE OF NOZOO MEAH AND AHAMODE ROHOMON).—SEIZURE OF 7.400 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM

AT PORT SAID ON MARCH 4, 1934, EX S.S. "KINSHU MARU." (CASE OF KOSHIN SAI AND SHU KOTEI).—SEIZURE OF 80 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA PORT ON MARCH 27, 1934, EX S.S. "THRAKI." (CASE OF MINAS VASSILIPOULOS).—SEIZURE OF 1·285 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON APRIL 17, 1934, EX NORWEGIAN TANKER "LITIOPA." (CASE OF LING AH MIN AND KING YI SAN).—SEIZURE OF 18·425 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 28, 1934, EX S.S. "ANTARES." (CASE OF ABAS IBRAHIM EL BEZZA AND OTHERS).—SEIZURE OF 11 KILOS AND 160 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO IN JUNE 1934. (CASE OF MULAZIM AWAL KAMEL ABDEL AZIZ AMIN EFFENDI, EGYPTIAN ARMY).—CASE OF MOHAMED MUSTAFA EL GARRAHI AND OTHERS.—SEIZURE OF 11 KILOS AND 356 GRAMMES OF PERSIAN OPIUM ON JULY 9, 1934, AT PORT SAID, EX AUXILIARY TANKER "WAR HINDOO." (CASE OF KO SHUNG AND OTHERS).—SMUGGLING OF OPIUM FROM SYRIA IN BARRELS OF WINE. (CASE OF SHEBL WAKIM AND SOCRATES BASILE ATHANASSIADES).—SEIZURE OF 300 MILLIGRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA PORT ON JULY 13, 1934, EX S.S. "CITY OF PARIS." (CASE OF MICHEL MICHEL MANALIS).—SEIZURE OF 1 KILO AND 495 GRAMMES OF HASHISH ON JULY 16, 1934, AT PORT SAID EX S.S. "WEISSENFELS." (CASE OF GEORGES BRADO AND MARTIN WOLLERHAIM).—SEIZURE OF 2·055 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JULY 31, 1934, EX S.S. "WAR SIRDAR." (CASE OF LING ACH WEE).—SEIZURE OF 200 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT PORT SAID ON AUGUST 17, 1934, EX S.S. "CAIRO CITY." (CASE OF ANDREAS SERVOS AND JOACHIM MAROULIS).—SEIZURE OF 1 KILO AND 500 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON OCTOBER 15, 1934, EX S.S. "NIL." (CASE OF RENATO DEL BELLO).—SEIZURE OF 1·820 KILOGRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON OCTOBER 31, 1934, EX S.S. "ELYSIA." (CASE OF MOHAMMED HASSANEIN AHMED HOURIA AND OTHERS).—SEIZURE OF 4·374 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON NOVEMBER 14, 1934, EX S.S. "CESAR MABRO." (CASE OF AHMED HASSANEIN AND OTHERS).—SEIZURE OF 1·761 KILOGRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT SUEZ ON NOVEMBER 15, 1934, EX S.S. "ERITREA." (CASE OF OSMAN IDRIS OSMAN).—SEIZURE AT SUEZ ON NOVEMBER 18, 1934, OF 9·280 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM EX S.S. "HARPA." (CASE OF CHAI AH HING).—SEIZURE OF 11 KILOGRAMMES AND 915 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JULY 22, 1933.—CASE OF MOHAMED HAGUG.—CASE OF ISCANDAR DALLAL AND OTHERS.—THE THEATRE CASE.

SEIZURE OF 5 OKES OF HASHISH AND 200 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA IN NOVEMBER 1933

Case of Jean Mastromanolis

In November 1933, Alexandria C.N.I.B. received information from the Egyptian Consul of Piraeus that CONSTANTIN CAZAKOPOULO, the expulsé was sending drugs to Egypt, to certain false addresses in Alexandria.

On November 12, 1933, the same information was received from another source from Piraeus, as well as the names of the persons in Alexandria who corresponded with CAZAKOPOULO, and also their addresses.

Alexandria C.N.I.B. was informed and a check put on these addresses.

By the end of April, 1934, two rolls of Greek newspapers arrived at the Alexandria Poste Restante, addressed to Mr. HELLOU, each containing 100 grammes of heroin, but they remained unclaimed.

On June 15, 1934, a certain JEAN MASTROMANOLIS arrived from Greece on the s.s. Cairo City. His brother CLEON was on the quay to receive him in his brother's car.

During the Customs inspection, the searcher noticed a large quantity of "naphthaline" in one of the wooden boxes containing some clothes, he suspected it at once and broke open the box when he discovered about 5 okes of hashish NOT IN BAGS, but pressed in the bottom and sides of the box.

When CLEON noticed that something had gone wrong, he bolted in his car, but was later arrested.

Both denied possession of the drugs and JEAN MASTROMANOLIS declared that he bought the box from a second hand dealer in Piraeus and did not know that it contained the hashish in spite of its weight.

All the correspondence intercepted by Alexandria, comes from EFTHIMIADIS (who is of course EFTHIMIADIS CAZAKOPOULO the expulsé), COSTA (CONSTANTIN CAZAKOPOULO), GEORGIADIS (GEORGE CAZAKOPOULO), ANDREADIS (ANDREA CLIDOUHAKIS), STEFANO (STEFANO MACRIDES), DIMITRI (DIMITRI MACRIDES) of Varna and a certain ACHILEA ILLIADES, Poste Restante Piraeus. The last named has not yet been definitely identified.

All letters from the above were always addressed to the brothers MASTROMANOLIS, at either Hotel Semiramis, or 53 Rue Attarin or at their Office at No. 26 Sharia Saad Zaghloul Pasha, but the inside letters were addressed to the false name of MASTROMANOLIS, i.e. "dear Theodorides, etc."

In one of the "EFTHIMIADES EFTHIMIOS CAZAKOPOULOS" letters the telegraphic address of the latter was given as "CLENDROS, No. 2 RUE MARNIS, ATHENS."

A detailed telegram was sent to the Greek Police and other arrangements were made to obtain copies of telegrams exchanged, as well as the banking accounts of MASTROMANOLIS brothers, etc.

The perquisition made in the premises of MASTROMANOLIS brothers as well as in the flat occupied by them resulted in the discovery of a letter from EFTHIMIADES, as well as a quantity of small bags made of canvas, which apparently were intended for the hashish, after it had been rendered malleable. A press, a stove and a pot for that purpose were also found.

From the correspondence intercepted, it appears that this hashish is of *Bulgarian origin*, and as the MACRIDES brothers are interested, it is also suspected that the 200 grammes found in the two rolls of newspapers are also of *Bulgarian origin*.

CLEON and JEAN MASTROMANOLIS, being Greek subjects, were handed over to the Greek Consulate.

CLEON was acquitted by both the Greek Consular Court and the Customs Commission, Alexandria.

JEAN was sentenced by the Customs Commission to a fine of L.E. 55 and has not yet been dealt with by the Greek Consular Court.

SEIZURE OF 2-963 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON DECEMBER 15, 1933, EX. S.S. "KERKYRIA."

Case of Hussein Abdulla Bitar and Others

At Port Said on December 15, 1933, the Customs guard arrested the following persons in possession of a quantity of hashish:—

- (1) HUSSEIN ABDULLA BITAR.
- (2) MAHMOUD BAKRI KAMMAZ.
- (3) ABDEL FATTAH MOHAMED MIGAWIZ.
- (4) BAKR MAHMOUD KAMMAZ.

They are Syrians, local subjects, and had arrived from Syria on board the Greek Steamship "KERKYRIA."

The hashish seized was found in the hollowed out soles and heels of their shoes.

The total quantity of hashish seized was 2.963 kilogrammes.

1st, 2nd and 3rd accused stated that the hashish seized was bought for the sum of 14 liras in gold from a man in Aleppo.

A P.V. was drawn up and handed over to the Parquet with the accused for disposal.

On January 8, 1934, the accused were sentenced by Port Said Summary Court to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400, each. This sentence was confirmed on appeal.

SEIZURE OF 2.620 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID RAILWAY STATION ON DECEMBER 22, 1933.

Case of Sobhi Naggar and Others

On December 22, 1933, the Coastguards arrested the following persons at Port Said Railway Station in possession of hashish hidden in the soles of their boots:—

(1) SOBHI NAGGAR.

(2) MAHMOUD YASSIN DABBAGH.

(3) MAHMOUD BASH.

The features of this case are very similar to those of the case of Hussein Abdulla Bitar and others arrested at Port Said on December 15, 1933.

The accused are residents of Aleppo (Syria) and are unemployed labourers. They travelled by motor car to El Arish and thence by sailing vessel to Dahra near Port Fuad.

The boots and hashish were supplied by a man in Aleppo who apparently has set up a business as a specialist in making hollow boots for smugglers.

According to their own statements the accused persons intended going to Cairo on the day of their arrest to sell the hashish to the first buyer they could find.

The total quantity of hashish seized was 2.620 kilogrammes.

A P.V. was drawn up and handed over to the Parquet with the accused for disposal.

On January 15, 1934, the accused were sentenced by Port Said Summary Court to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400. This sentence was confirmed on appeal.

SEIZURE OF 661 1/2 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 1.850 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT KANTARA ON 4-1-1934 AND 22-2-1934.

Case of Leon Khoury and Mohamed Nofal

On February 22, 1934, the undermentioned were arrested by the C.N.I.B. Branch, Port Said :—

- (1) LEON KHOURY, local subject.
- (2) MOHAMED NOFAL, Palestinian (local subject).

Investigations revealed that LEON KHOURY, Hotel keeper of Kantara, was a trafficker in narcotics. As his hotel is situated on the East Bank of the Suez Canal, he and his associates were in the habit of taking delivery of quantities of hashish from Palestine Railway Officials and bedouin camelmen and keeping them in his hotel for sale.

On January 4, 1934, a confidant was despatched to Kantara with instructions to buy from LEON KHOURY half a kilo of hashish. This was duly done but repeated efforts to trace the actual whereabouts of the store of LEON KHOURY proved abortive.

On February 22, 1934, the confidant who is a resident of Port Said received a trunk call from LEON KHOURY in which the latter stated that he had 3 kilos of best grade opium which he would like to sell. As the confidant could not go to Kantara, he suggested sending two representatives in possession of an agreed signal.

The confidant's representatives duly proceeded to Kantara by train followed by the staff of the Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch in a car. The confidant's representatives on arrival at Kantara, immediately proceeded to LEON KHOURY's Hotel on the East Bank, produced the agreed signal and were told to remain in the hotel until the arrival of the "goods."

From the Frontiers Administration station which is a stone's throw from the hotel, the movements of LEON KHOURY and his confederates were watched by the staff of the Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch; a man was seen to enter with a small paper packet which he handed to LEON KHOURY and which in turn the latter was about to deliver to the "confidants" when a rush was made and LEON KHOURY arrested in actual possession. The person who entered the hotel and delivered the paper packet to LEON KHOURY was also arrested and he turned out to be MOHAMED NOFAL, the well known trafficker.

MOHAMED NOFAL's quarters were immediately searched, no dope was discovered but the sum of five hundred pounds Egyptian was found in his shop.

On March 30, 1934, both the accused were fined by the Customs Commission a sum of L.E. 10-600 mills. and on May 15, 1934, each was sentenced by the Frontiers Court to three years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100.

SEIZURE OF 2-465 KILOGRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 28, 1934, EX. S.S. "MASULA."

Case of Ah Chang

On January 28, 1934, reliable information was received by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Port Said Branch, to the effect that a member of the crew of the s.s. "MASULA" was offering Indian hashish for sale at L.E. 16 per oke.

A visit to the vessel followed and AH CHANG, a Chinese member of the crew, was arrested by the Officer i/c C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch, in possession of 2-465 kilogrammes of Indian hashish.

On February 12, 1934, AH CHANG, being subject of a non-capitulatory power, was tried by the Native Summary Court and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200. On March 22, 1934, the Customs Commission fined him a sum of L.E. 24-650 Milliemes.

SEIZURE OF 9-460 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT KANTARA ON FEBRUARY 4, 1934.

Case of Fatma Kobbeni Nabaouiya, née Fatma Ibrahim El Rashidi, and Abdulla Kobbeni Mahmoud

FATMA KOB BENI NABA OUIYA, née FATMA IBRAHIM EL RASHIDI, and ABDULLA KOB BENI MAHMOUD who arrived at Kantara from Palestine on February 4, 1934, were arrested by the Kantara Customs in possession of 9-460 kilogrammes of hashish which were hidden in the hollowed sides of a wooden box belonging to FATMA. This box was loaded in the luggage van and had been consigned in FATMA's name direct from Haifa to Cairo.

FATMA stated that the drug was the property of ABDULLA who is her brother-in-law and ABDULLA denied ownership of the drug. They were *en route* for Cairo and were in possession of Syrian Passports Nos. 43669 and 44122 issued at Aleppo on September 4, 1933, and December 9, 1933, respectively.

Both the accused were sentenced by the Customs Commission, Port Said, to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 94-600. They were also tried by a Frontiers Court and sentenced as follows:—

(1) FATMA KOB BENI NABOUIYA, née FATMA IBRAHIM EL RASHIDI 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100.

(2) ABDULLA KOB BENI MAHMOUD, 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE SEIZURE IN CAIRO ON FEBRUARY 15, 1934, OF 8 KILOS AND 67 GRS. OF HEROIN OF FAR EAST ORIGIN

Case of Domenico Pinto and Others

On February 15, 1934, a seizure was made in the Boulac quarter of Cairo of 320 grammes of heroin, in possession of a certain AHMED EL BATAWI a tailor and one MAHMOUD SALEH GUBRIEL a silversmith, another seizure taking place on the 17th at Shubra of a further 550 grammes with one MOHAMED SAYED and three others.

Investigations into these seizures by the Bureau, as to the source of the drug, led to the arrest of a certain MOHAMED HUSSEIN a professional thief recently discharged from prison, who confessed that the 870 grammes which had been seized, formed part of a large quantity which, he stated, was in the possession of a friend of his, a certain SELIM MUSTAFA.

This latter was arrested and turned out to be another notorious thief and vagabond also recently released from prison. When the room which SELIM occupied was searched, the agents of the Bureau discovered hidden in a suitcase, a further quantity of heroin weighing, in all 5 kilos 145 grammes. The drug was packed in two rubber bags each bag containing two packets, these were wrapped in *glacé* paper and tied with coloured raffia (such as is used by fancy-goods stores and bearing the name of the store) in this case the string bore the following in Chinese characters "YUNG TA TUNG" Firm established in the French Concession, Shanghai, *at the entrance of (?)* An Na King Road, Nan Yan (?). Each packet of heroin also had printed on it in Chinese characters "one piece and a half" presumably a reference to the quantity. Further, wrapped round one of the waterproof bags

was a portion of the inner page of an issue of the North China Daily News bearing the date January 10, 1934. Further investigations led to the finding with a relative of SELIM, of another rubber bag containing one packet of heroin.

SELIM MUSTAFA interrogated made a full confession and told an extraordinary story, which was later proved to be true in every detail.

He stated that having been recently discharged from prison, about February 10, he was walking in the street and wondering what to do, when he noticed an European woman followed by a small boy carrying what appeared to be a heavy suitcase, his curiosity being aroused, he discreetly followed and saw them both enter a house situated in the Adbin quarter, the woman and boy coming out a few minutes later without the bag. He, having now decided to steal the suitcase and wishing to make sure that the coast was clear, followed the woman until she entered a small Italian wine shop where she commenced to prepare some food, SELIM thereupon returned to the house, and quickly forcing an entrance, removed the valise to a room which he occupied.

There, upon opening it, he was surprised to find that it contained six waterproof bags one of which he opened and found to contain a white powder which he suspected to be heroin, not being sure however, he decided to ask the opinion of a friend of his, a certain MOHAMED HUSSEIN, who had been with him in prison. The latter at once pronounced the stuff heroin and offered to undertake the distribution of it, whereupon SELIM MUSTAFA handed over to him three of the rubber bags.

Distribution at once commenced, but, unfortunately for the would-be traffickers, both lots offered for sale fell into the hands of the Police, the 320 grammes and the 550 grammes. Upon the first arrests the remainder of the three bags in the possession of MOHAMED HUSSEIN were quickly transferred to a new hiding-place.

Following the confession of SELIM MUSTAFA, enquiries showed that the wine shop belonged to a certain DOMENICO PINTO, an Italian subject living with his mistress MARIA MACCAFERRI, to whose house the bag had been carried by the little boy. An immediate perquisition of the wine shop and house yielded nothing and both PINTO and MACCAFERRI when interrogated, denied all knowledge of the bag or its contents.

Having received a warning as to the probable result of their attitude, it would appear that PINTO counselled the woman to confess which she did the next day and her story was as follows :—

She stated that among the clients who visited the wine shop regularly, were two Greeks who had struck up a friendship with herself and PINTO, one a butcher called DIMITRI BOUZOUZ who has a shop

in the Cairo market, the other an elderly man only known to her by the name of MITCHO, and it was to these two, she said, the stolen suitcase actually belonged. She described how, on returning to the Bar one day, she found the suitcase already there and how MITCHO asked her to take it to her house for a few hours, promising its removal later on in the day—MACCAFERRI then went on to describe the loss of the suitcase and the consternation of Bouzos and his friend on hearing of the theft, which however they would not permit her to report to the Police: MACCAFERRI stating that it was this latter fact which gave her the first inkling that the valise contained drugs.

The above confession was apparently made, as we have stated, at the instigation of PINTO himself and while this was being given, another drama in this extraordinary case was unfolding.

The woman MACCAFERRI had left the Police office at about noon when, at 2 p.m. an urgent telephone message was received from the Kism concerned saying that PINTO had been found dead. Proceeding to the house it was found that MARIA MACCAFERRI after having left the office, had returned direct to her home and, being unable to gain admittance noticed that the key was in the lock on the inside of the door, so, fearing that burglars had again entered her house, she called upon the services of the Consular Representative and the Police, who forced an entry and found that PINTO had committed suicide in a most determined manner.

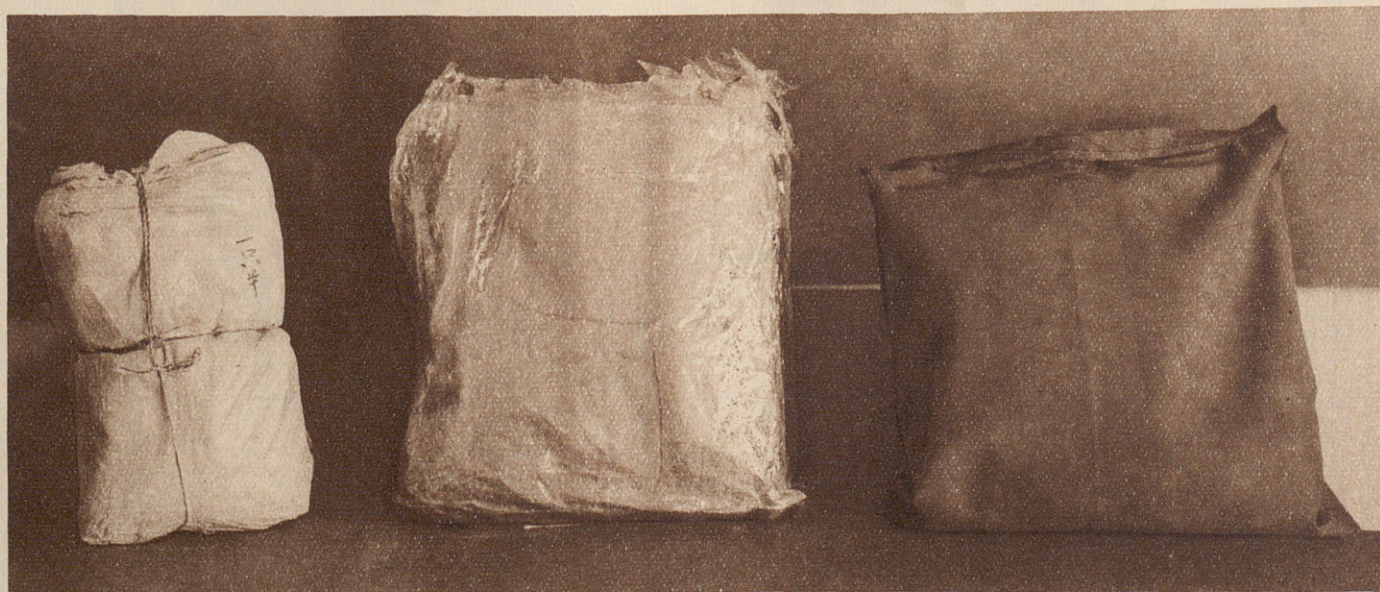
It appears that he first attempted to stab himself under the heart, this being unsuccessful he then tried to hang himself by means of a leather strap attached to the mosquito-netting frame of the bed, failing in this however, he next cut the arteries of both wrists and dragging himself off the bed, took a rope which was on the balcony and throwing this over a beam in the adjoining chamber, put his head into the simple loop thus made and succeeded in hanging himself.

The motive for this determined suicide will never be known, but from the subsequent investigations made, it would appear that PINTO was more deeply involved in the affair than appeared at first sight.

The interrogation of the butcher DIMITRI BOUZOS next followed but beyond admitting his acquaintanceship with PINTO and MACCAFERRI he denied all knowledge of the affair, or of his association with MITCHO and his attitude he persisted in, even when called up by his own Consul General.

As to the source of the drugs, the packing and the finding of the newspaper leave no doubt that it originated in the Far East: unfortunately, however, up to the present it has not been possible to say for certain how the consignment was introduced into Egypt. The reason for this is that a period of several days elapsed between the theft of the stuff and the first seizures by the Police, this period was utilised to the full by the traffickers to cover their traces. The proof

قضية الهيروين الصليفي
CASE OF HEROIN OF FAR EAST ORIGIN
AFFAIRE DE L'HEROINE DE PROVENANCE D'EXTREME ORIENT



(٧) ثلاثة أكياس كان فيها الهيروين المضيوط من الشرق الأقصى
(7) Three bags of seized heroin from Far East.
(7) Saisie de trois sacs d'héroïne venant de l'Extrême Orient.

of this was amply demonstrated by the results of the various perquisitions, as not one scrap of paper of an incriminating nature was found, in fact in the house of Bouzos the butcher, his precaution having been such that he appeared to have received no private letters since 1927.

The following judgments were announced on July 3, 1934, by Cairo Narcotics Summary Court:—

SELIM MUSTAFA ABDEL HAMID	} 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
MOHAMED HUSSEIN SOLIMAN	
AHMED AHMED EL BATAWI.	} 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
MAHMOUD SALEH GIBRIL ...	
HUSSEIN ABDEL MEGID RADWAN	
MOHAMED MOHAMED SAYED	
ABDEL AZIZ GOMMA	
BAHR ABDEL MEGID ...	
AHMED FAHMI	} 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400 (in default).
MOHAMED SAID	
BESHIR SIAM ABDEL NABI.	} 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
ABDEL MALEK ALI MOHAMED	
SHAARAWI ABDEL HALIM ...	
HUSSEIN IBRAHIM EL SAADANI	} 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200 (in default).
MOHAMED KHALIL IBRAHIM.	
ALI EL SAYED SALEM	} Acquitted.
YOUSSEF MAHMOUD TAHER...	
SAYED ALI AHMED	} Acquitted (in default).
ABU EL ELA ALI ABDEL KADER	

**SEIZURE OF 16 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT
ALEXANDRIA ON FEBRUARY 19, 1934.**

Case of Captain Cecil Herbert Attfield.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, February 19, the Mamur of the Customs Passengers Search Office, Alexandria, informed the local Branch of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, of the arrest of a British Army officer in possession of a quantity of hashish and requested a representative to look into the case. The person arrested, Captain CECIL H. ATTFIELD, British subject and described in his passport as a retired Army Officer, declared himself to be an agent of the United States Narcotic Department and was at the moment of his arrest working on a case which would finally lead to a seizure in New York. He claimed that he was working under the orders of the U.S.A. Narcotics Department and that a well-known English M.P. knew all about his activities and had guaranteed him in his financial affairs in connection with the case. ATTFIELD could, however, produce no mandate from any responsible authority authorising him to act as he was doing, neither had his arrival been notified to the local authorities by the Organisations he claimed to be working for.

The Customs were requested to suspend their enquiry and allow the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau to take over the prisoner to make full enquiry as to the truth of his statements and to discover what his object was in bringing 16 kilos of hashish to Egypt.

ATTFIELD declared that he was in touch with a certain Miroslav SKRIVANEK of Breznice who had been in Egypt in November 1933 (2nd—27th) and it was on this person's instructions that he had approached JAN KACZAN of Bata's shoe shop in order to get into touch with a buyer for a quantity of hashish he, ATTFIELD, had brought from Istanbul on his first visit in January 1934. This hashish was bought by COSTAS JORDANIS and had been supplied by DIMITRI KYRIAKIDIS of Pera, Istanbul, who had also supplied and packed the hashish now seized by the Customs. (In the latter case, the false bottoms to the suit cases were bound to be detected by even a casual examination as they were far too deep).

On this second visit ATTFIELD states he was to go with KACZAN to a certain Mrs. ZAMMIT where a better buyer would be introduced. Enquiries, however, in this direction have been fruitless, and it appeared, supported by his own statement and past activities in January 1934, that he was engaged, on his own responsibility, in petty smuggling for his own profit.

ATTFIELD was handed over to His Britannic Majesty's Consul General who opened an enquiry in order to ascertain whether he was yet holding something back which would explain his visit and which he had been reluctant to show the Police. No further explanation being forthcoming, the prosecution proceeded and he was charged with :—

- (a) Importing hashish into Egypt.
- (b) Being in unauthorised possession of dangerous drugs.
- (c) Dealing in Dangerous Drugs.

The case was adjourned for one week to await replies to telegrams sent to Washington, London and Paris.

On February 26, he pleaded guilty to the three charges and before passing sentence the Court asked for the replies to the telegram to be read out as they constituted evidence as to the character of the accused. That from London confirmed that accused was known to a certain M.P. since 1928 who did not guarantee him but knew nothing against him. That he had been convicted for unlawful traffic in arms. Washington replied that he had been employed in certain investigations but that his service terminated in August 1933. A further report stated that ATTFIELD was considered entirely unreliable. The Court then passed a sentence of 9 months' imprisonment to be served in Malta, imposed a fine of L.E 150 and ordered the accused to be deported. The following day the Customs Commission inflicted a fine upon him of L.E. 193.

Three other persons now under arrest by order of the Parquet for their participation in the selling of the consignment of drugs are :—

JAN KACZAN, a Polish citizen ; Passport No. 398/32, issued in Strasburg on January 8, 1932, visa issued by the Egyptian Consul in Prague No. 261 on December 16, 1932. Arrived through Port Said on January 27, 1933. Visa extended up to December 15, 1934, through Alexandria Governorate, authority : PP/K/4492 of December 4, 1933, and employed as overseer in the Bata Boot and Shoe repair department.

ABDU MOHAMED, farrash of Bata shoe shop.

SALEM MANSOUR, of no fixed employment but known to be a contact of COSTA JORDANIS.

On May 7, 1934, the undernamed were sentenced by the Native Narcotics Court, Alexandria, as follows :—

JACK KACZAN	... ..	3 years' impt. and a fine of L.E.500
ABDU MOHAMED	... ..	2 years' impt. and a fine of L.E.400
SALEM MANSOUR	... ..	2 years' impt. and a fine of L.E.400

SEIZURE OF 839 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON FEBRUARY 26, 1934, EX. H.B.M.T. "NEVASA."

Case of Nozoo Meah and Ahamode Rohomon

At Port Said on February 26, 1934, C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch seized 839 grammes of Indian hashish which NOZOO MEAH and AHAMODE ROHOMON, Indian British subjects, were offering for sale.

The accused who were members of the crew of H.B.M.T. "NEVASA" were handed over to the Captain as he could not dispense with their service owing to the large number of troops the said ship was carrying. The Captain, however, promised to take necessary steps against these men on arrival at Bombay.

The "NEVASA" came from Southampton bound for Bombay.

SEIZURE OF 7.400 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON MARCH 4, 1934 EX. S.S. "KINSHU MARU."

Case of Koshin Sai and Shu Kotei

On March 4, 1934, the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Port Said Branch seized 7.400 kilogrammes of opium and arrested KOSHIN SAI and SHU KOTEI, Manchurian subjects, aboard the Japanese steamer "KINSHU MARU."

SHU KOTEI was attempting to sell this quantity of opium to a person known to be a smuggler and the latter gave the information which led to the arrest as stated above.

S.S. "KINSHU MARU" called at Japanese Ports, Dairen, Sabang, before arrival at Port Said on March 4, 1934.

The two accused, being subjects of a non-capitulatory power, were handed over to the Native Parquet for prosecution and each was sentenced on April 2, 1934, by Summary Native Court to 1½ year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

On April 19, 1934, the Customs Commission fined them a sum of L.E. 7.500 Milliemes.

**SEIZURE OF 80 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEX-
ANDRIA PORT ON MARCH 27, 1934, EX. S.S.
"THRAKI" GREEK FLAG**

Case of Minas Vassilopoulos

On March 27, 1934, at Alexandria Port, MINAS VASSILOPOULOS, Greek Subject, fireman on board the Greek steamship "THRAKI" was arrested, on suspicion, by a Customs secret agent. On search he was found to be in possession of 80 grammes of heroin concealed in his cap and shoes.

On May 31, 1934, VASSILOPOULOS was sentenced by the Greek Consular Court, Alexandria, to 8 months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 drachmas.

**SEIZURE OF 1.285 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ
ON 17-4-1934 EX. NORWEGIAN TANKER "LITIOPA"**

Case of Ling Ah Min and King Yi San

On April 17, 1934, at Suez Port, two Chinese named LING AH MIN and KING YI SAN, members of the crew of the Norwegian tanker "LITIOPA" were arrested by C.N.I.B. Branch, Suez, in possession of 1.285 kilogrammes of opium, viz. :—

(a) One packet (385 grammes) marked with indistinct Chinese characters.

(b) The remainder (900 grammes) were composed of 46 6-inch sticks (Agamy) $\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter covered with a wrapper printed in Turkish and Arabic صادرات مالية (Financial Exports).

The accused having no capitulatory privileges were tried on May 21, 1934, by a Summary Native Court and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each.

On May 24, 1934, the Customs Commission fined both the accused a sum of L.E. 1.285 Milliemes.

SEIZURE OF 18.425 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 28, 1934, EX. S.S. "ANTARES."

Case of Abbass Ibrahim El Bezza and others

At Alexandria Port, on April 28, 1934, the Coastguards saw a sack thrown overboard from the Turkish steamer "ANTARES" to a lighter. Subsequently,

- (1) ABBASS IBRAHIM EL BEZZA, Rayes of the tender,
- (2) MAHMOUD MOHD. EL GHAZALI, Rayes of the sailors,
- (3) AHMED MOHD. HANAFI, sailor,

were arrested in possession of the sack containing 18 kilos 425 grammes of hashish.

A P.V. was drawn up against these three persons and after the enquiry made by the Parquet, two other men, namely ABDEL RAZEK ALI EL NOUNOU alias EL BIBI (baker) and EL SAYED MUSTAFA alias EL LOUZA (butcher) were arrested according to the statement made by ABBASS IBRAHIM EL BEZZA, but were later on released owing to insufficient evidence.

On July 2, 1934, the Customs Commission, Alexandria, sentenced ABBASS IBRAHIM EL BEZZA and MAHMOUD MOHD. EL GHAZALI to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 184.250 Mills.

On July 21, 1934, the undernamed were tried by Alexandria Narcotics Summary Court and sentenced as follows:—

- (1) ABBASS IBRAHIM EL BEZZA—five years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000.
- (2) MAHMOUD MOHD. EL GHAZALI—three years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
- (3) AHMED MOHD. HANAFI—three years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.

SEIZURE OF 11 KILOS AND 160 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO IN JUNE 1934

Case of Mul. Awal Kamel Eff. Abdel Aziz Amin, Egyptian Army

The Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau recently received information from a secret source that an attempt was being made to smuggle a quantity of hashish from El Arish to Cairo.

Instructions were given to an Officer of the Bureau who thereupon visited a house in Abbassieh and there interviewed a civilian contractor to the Egyptian Army who had just arrived from El Arish with his family and effects pending transfer to another station.

Enquiries revealed that prior to leaving El Arish this contractor had been asked by an Officer of the Egyptian Army stationed there to take with him to Cairo a kit box, the property of the Officer. This luggage duly arrived in Cairo and was taken to the house of the contractor where it became as already stated the object of a visit on the part of representatives of the Bureau, the kit box in particular claiming attention, and, sufficient information having been obtained to warrant it, the box was opened and found to contain a large quantity of hashish hidden in the centre of a thick blanket and covered on the top by a quantity of lengths of silk, etc., after the inspection the box was re-closed.

Some days later on the evening of June 12, 1934, the Officer, a certain KAMEL EFFENDI ABDEL AZIZ AMIN, a Mulazim Awal of the Egyptian Army, arrived accompanied by his family, an orderly, and a considerable quantity of luggage. Meeting the contractor he immediately took a taxi to the latter's house. In the meantime the Police having learned his intention had preceded him. On arrival the Officer remaining in the taxi sent his orderly upstairs to collect the kit box, then, the moment the orderly had placed it in the car the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau Officer who with his men had been waiting in a shop nearby stepped into the taxi, and, revealing his identity to the Officer ordered the taxi to proceed to the European Lock-up.

It should be mentioned that the Officer had brought with him in his luggage another kit box of similar pattern but larger than the one that he had confided to the care of the civilian. The two boxes being opened, the larger was found to contain 2 kilos of hashish and the one brought down by the contractor 9 kilos, 160 grammes.

On July 29, 1934, the accused was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.

Enquiry was also instituted by the Sinai Governorate, Frontiers Administration with the result that the undermentioned were sentenced by the Frontiers Court at El Arish for complicity with KAMEL ABDEL AZIZ AMIN:—

	Years Impt.	Fine L.E.
HUSSEIN EL MAGHRABY HIGAZI	3	and 100
ABDEL RAHMAN HUSSEIN EL GIFNEH	3	„ 100
SALEM HASSAN EBEID	2	„ 100
MUSTAFA EL MAGHRABY HEGAB	2	„ 100
HAMDAN ISMAIL EL SHERIF	2	„ 100
AYESH ALY EL GIFNEH	2	„ 100
MOHAMED SHAKER EL AYDI	1½	„ 100
ABDEL AL HUSSEIN ITAIWAH	1½	„ 100
IBRAHIM HASSAN EL MALEH	1	„ 100
ABDEL SHAFI MOHAMEDM	1	„ 100
EL HAG SAYED RIFAI BAKIR	1	„ 100

Case of Mohamed Mustafa El Garrahi

The German steamers "CAROLA III" and "DORA IV" of the German Orient Steamship Co., Ltd., of Haifa ply between Palestine ports and Port Said. Information was received that these two ships were engaged in trafficking in narcotics.

On June 20, 1934, the Officer in charge of C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch made arrangements for the search of the s.s. "CAROLA," and among the papers of OSCAR PAUL GERDES, German subject, cook of the steamer in question, a letter was found written in Arabic to MOHAMMED MUSTAFA EL GARRAHI at Haifa requesting him to send opium, as the hashish received on previous occasions was not of good quality.

When questioned GERDES stated that the letter was handed to him by a person unknown. Further enquiries however revealed the fact that the son of EL GARRAHI had written the letter which GERDES was to deliver at Haifa. GARRAHI junior then made a clean breast of the whole matter giving the names of various other people, whose houses were perquisitioned. Documents found implicated yet more people, with the result that the undermentioned were arrested by the order of the Parquet.

They were tried by Port Said Summary Native Court on July 17, 1934, and sentenced as follows:—

	Years Impt.	Fine L.E.
(1) MOHAMED MOUSTAFA EL GARRAHI	5	and 1,000
(2) ABDEL FATTAH YASSIN EL ABOUDI... ..	5	„ 1,000
(3) MOHAMMED MOHAMMED MOUSTAFA EL GARRAHI	3	„ 600
(4) MOHAMMED ISMAIL HASSAN	3	„ 600
(5) ALI ALI HANAFI	3	„ 600
(6) MOHAMMED SALEH EL BASSIONI, ALIAS BADIE	2	„ 400
(7) IBRAHIM HASSANEIN EL SHAMI	2	„ 400
(8) ABDEL WAHAB GAD ALI EL SHARNOUBI	2	„ 400
(9) ABDEL WAHAB ALI ABDEL RAHMAN...	2	„ 400
(10) GAD ALI EL SHARNOUBI	6	„ 100
(11) ALI ABDEL KERIM	6	„ 100
(12) HUSSEIN SELIM BEKHIT	Acquitted.	
(13) HUSSEIN ZEIDAN ABO EL KHEIR		
(14) HUSSEIN MOHAMED MOSBAH		
(15) ABDEL SALAM EL HATTAB		
(16) AHMED HASSAN FARÈS		
(17) EL SAYED AHMED EL SHAKHTOUR ...		
(18) IBRAHIM EL KHANKY		

OSCAR PAUL GERDES was also arrested and handed over to his Consul. He was deported to Germany.

Moral.—Eleven local subjects were sentenced to 28 years' imprisonment, what did the German cook get?

SEIZURE OF 11 KILOS, AND 356 GRAMMES OF PERSIAN OPIUM ON JULY 9, 1934, AT PORT SAID EX AUXILIARY TANKER "WAR HINDOO"

Case of Co Shung and others

The Auxiliary Tanker "WAR HINDOO" chartered by the British Admiralty for the transport and supply of fuel oil for H.B.M.'s ships in the Mediterranean, has a Chinese crew that has long been suspected of trading in narcotics.

On July 8, 1934, the "WAR HINDOO" arrived at Suez from Abadan. A confidant boarded her and later reported by telephone from Suez to the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch that certain Chinese personnel had various quantities of opium which they wanted to dispose of at

L.E. 20 per kilo. The ship arrived in due course at Port Said at 10 a.m. on the 9th when the necessary precautions were taken and with the willing cooperation of the Master and officers the undermentioned Chinamen were arrested in possession of quantities of Persian Opium weighing 11 kilos and 356 grammes:—

- (1) KOH SHUNG.
- (2) TAN YEN SAY.
- (3) AH SONG.
- (5) WONG AH SHUNG.
- (5) GAH KEE.

As the "WAR HINDOO" is a British Government ship the Captain was unable to dispense with the services of the accused persons and it was therefore necessary to return them to their ship.

The case was reported to the Naval Liaison Officer, Port-Said, who informed the British Admiralty at Malta. The latter instructed the Captain of the "WAR HINDOO" to hand over the accused to the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch on his arrival at Port Said.

The Customs Commission, Port Said, sentenced AH SONG to a fine of L.E. 12.495 and Port Said Summary Native Court passed the following sentences in this case:—

- (1) AH SONG—3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500 (in default).
 - (2) WONG AH SHUNG—2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400 (in default).
 - (3) KOH SHUNG
 - (4) TAN YEN SAY
 - (5) GAH KEE.
- } Acquitted.

On the urgent appeal of the captain and in deference to his wishes the accused were not brought ashore for trial but allowed to proceed to China for discharge. It was subsequently learnt from the Captain that their seamen's tickets had been withdrawn.

SMUGGLING OF OPIUM FROM SYRIA IN BARRELS OF WINE

Case of Shebl Wakim and Socrates Basile Athanassiades

Information was received to the effect that a barrel of wine containing drugs was expected to arrive shortly from Syria at Alexandria and the necessary arrangements were made at Alexandria Port.

On Thursday, July 11, 1934, the C.N.I.B. Alexandria Branch reported that the barrel of wine in question had arrived on the s.s. "MARIETTE PASHA" from Beyrouth; that on examination it was found to contain not only white wine but also 36 kilos and 200 grammes of opium in 20 tins fastened into a special wire cage built on the inner side of the barrel and that the clearing documents showing that the said barrel was destined to the Sister Superior Douzon of the French Hospital, Cairo, had been presented to the Alexandria Customs by the firm MAXIMILIAN KAHN, Dedouaniers, who had received them from their agents in Cairo, DALLAL Bros., of No. 20 Sharia Suliman Pasha.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the seizure an Officer of the C.N.I.B. proceeded to the French Hospital and met the Sister Superior DOUZON. Her story was as follows:—

The Hospital knew a man called SHEBL ANTOUN WAKIM of Djounieh, Lebanon, who had already sent them in May 1933 two barrels of wine, and in April 1934 one more barrel. When they had consumed the contents of this third barrel they, at the instructions given by SHEBL WAKIM to his sister, Sister CLOTHILDE WAKIM, of the said French Hospital, handed over the empty barrel to a Greek in Cairo whose name they did not know. Lately, SHEBL WAKIM wrote to his sister telling her that he had some more wine for them but the Sister Superior DOUZON informed him by letter that they did not need at the moment any more wine and knowing the miserable conditions of SHEBL WAKIM she sent him on June 26, 1934, one Egyptian ten-pound bank-note by registered post. It seems that SHEBL WAKIM had despatched the barrel of wine now seized before receiving this letter. A few days after the clearing documents and the certificate of "franchise" was signed by Sister DOUZON, Sister CLOTHILDE received a letter from her brother telling her that the barrel of wine in question was destined for a friend of his (the man who had received the third empty barrel) who would call for it and pay the clearing expenses, etc. This friend who is a Greek Subject, had called with his wife at the French Hospital and asked once about the arrival of the barrel in question. The wife had called alone again at the French Hospital on Thursday just an hour

before the arrival of the C.N.I.B. Officer at the Hospital and handed over a letter from SHEBL WAKIM to his sister CLOTHILDE instructing her to hand over the barrel to them. Neither the name of the man or his wife nor their addresses were known to the Sister Superior DOUZON or Sister CLOTHILDE in spite of the fact that this same man had been on several occasions to the Hospital with sweets which he pretended to have brought from Syria for Sister CLOTHILDE from her brother.

A Constable was put at the disposal of the Sister Superior to arrest the unknown man or his wife if they should call.

The Officer then proceeded to interview DALLAL Brothers the Dedouaniers of Cairo, Sharia Soliman Pasha, 20. They explained that they received the clearing documents from the Firm of WADIEH & SELIM DIMITRI DABBAS of Avenue Foch, Beyrouth, by letter dated June 30, in which they stated that they enclosed in the said letter the clearing documents concerning a barrel of wine marked H.F. 2 weighing 315 kilos "brut" despatched on the s.s. "MARIETTE PASHA" at the request of the Revd. KHOURY ELIAS SALAMA of Kasrawan and that they enclosed also the permit of exportation issued by the Ministry of Finance of Lebanon No. 43/213 dated June 30, 1934. The clearing agents DALLAL Brothers after getting the signature of the Sister Superior DOUZON to the documents in question despatched the whole lot to their agents of Alexandria Messrs. MAXIMILIAN KAHN. DALLAL Brothers also stated that during the last two or three days a person unknown to them who could not speak French well had rung them up on two occasions asking if the barrel of wine for the French Hospital had been cleared. Another Constable was also left with DALLAL Brothers to watch for the arrival of this unknown man with a view to arresting him. DALLAL Brothers were instructed that should this man ring up again, they should give him to understand that the barrel had been cleared and ask him to call for the railway policy.

On July 12, 1934, the Officer called again at the French Hospital and asked the Sister Superior DOUZON how they had sent the empty barrel to the Greek. She told him that a certain BADRAN MURSI, a gardener of the hospital had carried it on a wheel-barrow to the house of the Greek. The Officer called up this gardener who stated that he could show him the house to which he had taken the barrel. This was done at once and the Officer was conducted to a flat at No. 2 Atfet Bekhara, Shubra. On arrival, the Officer instructed the gardener to go into the house and inform the Greek or his wife that he was sent by the Sister Superior to inform them that the barrel had arrived and ask them to go and receive it. The Greek was not in the house at the moment but a few minutes later he came in and then left the house accompanied by the gardener to go to the French Hospital. As soon as they were at a certain distance from the house the Officer arrested the Greek who was found to be a certain SOCRATES BASILE

قضية برميل النبيذ
CASE OF WINE BARREL
AFFAIRE DU BARIL DE VIN



(٥) صورة برميل النبيذ من الداخل تظهرها براز من الأسلاك لتثبيت علب الأفيون في أماكنها

- (5) Photograph of the interior of a wine barrel showing wire frame for holding the tins of opium in position.
- (5) Prise photographique de la partie intérieure du baril de vin montrant le treillage en fil de fer retenant en position les boîtes d'opium.

قضية برميل النبيذ
CASE OF WINE BARREL
AFFAIRE DU BARIL DE VIN



(٦) صورة برميل النبيذ من الخارج تظهر بها الطريقة التي خبئت بواسطتها الأسلاك تحت الأطوارات المعدنية فصارت غير مرئية من الخارج

- (6) Photograph of exterior of the wine barrel showing how the wires of the frame where they passed through the wood, were concealed under the metal hoops, nothing being then visible from the outside.
- (6) Prise photographique de l'exterieur du baril de vin montrant les moyens dont on s'était servi pour passer le fil de fer à travers le bois du baril que l'on a ensuite dissimulé sous les cerceaux.

ATHANASSIADES, a resident of Alexandria who still occupies a flat there at No. 29 Rue Sahel el Bakir near Kism El Labban. The Officer found on him a number of notes and pieces of papers with names and addresses in Alexandria including the name of Sister CLOTHILDE WAKIM.

A janissary from the Greek Consulate was at once asked for and in his presence the flat occupied by S. B. ATHANASSIADES was perquisitioned. A bed and a couple of chairs were the only furniture of the flat. The following articles were found in the flat: Five (5) pound Egyptian Bank-notes with the wife, a quarter of an empty barrel roughly sawn, a lot of new packing paper, a saw, scissors, pincers and many other new tools hidden in a cupboard; a small green note book with 33 pages bearing names and addresses of many people in Alexandria and Cairo; SEVEN BLANK ENVELOPES BEARING THE MANUFACTURER'S NAME of exactly the same type as the envelope containing the letter from WAKIM to his sister which was handed over by OURANIA, the wife of SOCRATES ATHANASSIADES on Thursday July 11, at 3 p.m. at the French Hospital.

Seven pounds were also found on SOCRATES ATHANASSIADES.

A P.V. was drawn up and SOCRATES BASILE ATHANASSIADES and his wife were sent to Alexandria for trial by the Greek Consular Court.

The Inspector General of the Syrian Police, Beyrouth, was informed and his investigation resulted in the confession of SHEBL WAKIM.

On August 30, 1934, SOCRATES BASILE ATHANASSIADES was tried by the Greek Consular Court, Alexandria, and sentenced to 4½ months imprisonment and a fine of 100 drachmas.

Every assistance throughout the case was given to the authorities by the staff of the French Hospital.

SEIZURE OF 300 MILLIGRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA PORT ON JULY 13, 1934, EX S.S. "CITY OF PARIS."

Case of Michel Michel Manalis.

MICHEL MICHEL MANALIS, Greek subject, was one of the passengers on board the s.s. "CITY OF PARIS" which arrived at Alexandria Port on July 13, 1934. When descending from the steamer MANALIS was suspected by a Customs secret agent. When requested to take off his shoes, he admitted that they contained a small packet

of heroin. He was, therefore, arrested and taken to the Customs Secret Service Office where he was searched and a small packet containing white powder weighing 300 milligrammes was found.

He was handed over to the Greek Consular Authorities for trial and on November 22, 1934, was sentenced by the Greek Consular Court to 2 months' imprisonment by default.

SEIZURE OF 1 KILO AND 495 GRAMMES OF HASHISH ON JULY 16, 1934, AT PORT SAID EX S.S. "WEIS- SENFELS."

Case of Georges Brado and Martin Wollerhaim

On July 16, 1934, at Port Said, the C.N.I.B. Branch arrested GEORGES BRADO and MARTIN WOLLERHAIM in possession of hashish.

BRADO is a Roumanian subject and proprietor of a bar in Sharia El Amir Farouk, Port Said, and Wollerhaim is a German Subject and a cook's mate aboard the Hensa Line steamer "WEISSENFELS."

In April 1934 inquiries revealed that GEORGES BRADO was in the habit of meeting seamen from various suspected ships. He was kept under observation and it was ascertained that his clients were bringing narcotics to his shop where they received cash payments. Brado then disposed of the drugs to local traffickers.

On July 14, 1934, MARTIN WOLLERHAIM proceeded to BRADO's shop and handed him a package; he then returned to his ship but later came ashore again and proceeded direct to BRADO's bar leaving there a second package.

Some time later BRADO left his bar and while he was proceeding to Hotel Metropole where he had a room, he was arrested and searched and found to be in possession of a quantity of hashish. He was taken to his room where a search was made and a further quantity of hashish was seized. In all 1 kilo and 495 grammes of hashish were seized. Questioned regarding the whereabouts of the German, BRADO stated that he left the bar and gone back to his ship. On interrogation the German confessed that he had taken two lots of hashish to BRADO's bar and that he had hidden the stuff in his shoes.

Examination of the shoes confirmed this as distinct traces of hashish were found.

A P.V. was drawn up and both the accused were handed over to their Consuls for trial by the Consular Courts with the following result :—

GEORGE BRADO, 15 days' imprisonment, fine of 200 lei and expulsion.

MARTIN WOLLENHAIM, 1 month's imprisonment and expulsion.

The accused were also sentenced on September 24, 1934, by the Customs Commission to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 4.950 mills.

SEIZURE OF 2.055 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JULY 31, 1934, EX S.S. "WAR SIRDAR."

Case of Ling Ach Wee.

On July 31, 1934, acting on information received, representatives of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Port Said Branch, boarded the s.s. "WAR SIRDAR" of the British Admiralty, and 2.055 kilogrammes of opium were seized in possession of a Chinese member of the crew named LING ACH WEE.

The said steamship arrived from Aberdeen and left for Malta.

The accused being subject of a non-capitulatory Power, was tried by a Native Summary Court and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300. He was also sentenced by the Customs Commission to a fine of L.E. 2.260 mills.

SEIZURE OF 200 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT PORT SAID ON AUGUST 17, 1934, EX S.S. "CAIRO CITY."

Case of Andreas Servos and Joachim Maroulis

For several weeks, an agent from the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, posing as a trafficker has been in touch with JOACHIM MAROULIS, a steward in the 3rd class of the s.s. "CAIRO CITY," formerly "IPHIGENIA" who offered hashish cigarettes which were refused, MAROULIS then promised to bring $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo of heroin on his next trip.

The ship which plies between Port Said and Piraeus arrived at Port Said about 2 p.m. on August 17, 1934, and was boarded by the aforesaid agent and another detective constable whose rôle was to act the part of carrier to the former. In the meantime an officer from the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau followed them on board and making the acquaintance of the Captain, asked permission to make the necessary arrests on board which was willingly given.

On going below, the agent and the constable met MAROULIS and his partner ANDREAS SERVOS who stated that they had brought 200 grammes for which they required the sum of L.E. 55 payable in advance. This of course was not acceptable and they eventually agreed to hand over the first packet of 100 grammes against payment in the W.C. after which the remainder would be brought.

On producing the packet, MAROULIS was arrested by the constable who then sent the agent to give the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau Officer the signal. The constable then handed over the prisoner MAROULIS to the Officer and, going immediately down to the 3rd Class cabin, was fortunate enough to be able to arrest SERVOS as he was coming out and before he had heard of the arrest of his partner. SERVOS when searched was found to be in possession of the second 100 grammes.

The s.s. "CAIRO CITY" although owned by a Greek Company, flies the British Flag. The British Consul was, therefore, informed of the occurrence as were also the Greek authorities, the accused being then taken ashore.

On interrogation the prisoners eventually confessed that they were in relation with a certain person at PIRAEUS who supplies the drugs and the Greek Narcotics Bureau was asked to make perquisition.

The heroin was of good quality and it is interesting to note that each packet bore two seals, apparently made by the use of a Turkish coin of the Sultan Abdel Hamid period.

The prisoners being Greek subjects, were handed over to their Consular Authorities for necessary action. On September 6, 1934 they were tried and sentenced by the Greek Consular Court, Alexandria, as follows :—

JOACHIM MAROULIS, 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 drachmas.

ANDREAS SERVOS, 13 months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 drachmas.

**SEIZURE OF 1 KILO AND 500 GRAMMES OF HEROIN
AT ALEXANDRIA ON OCTOBER 15, 1934, EX S.S.
"NIL."**

Case of Renato Del Bello

On October 15, 1934, when disembarking from the s.s. "NIL," RENATO DEL BELLO, purser of the said steamship, was arrested by a Customs agent in possession of an envelope containing 250 grammes of heroin. The envelope was addressed to a certain Mr. G.H. CARILLON, No. 75, Board Street, Minneapolis, U.S.A.

When arrested, he tried to corrupt the Customs agent by offering him L.E. 5 if he would let him go.

Upon searching his cabin, five other envelopes similar to the one already seized and containing 250 grammes of heroin each were found, making a total of 1 kilo, 500 grammes.

Later DEL BELLO stated that he himself had addressed the envelopes and had bought the heroin at Naples for the sum of 9-200 Italian Liras from a certain SALVATORE LOMBARDO, living at Corsica Street No. 9, Genoa, to sell them to a person whose name he does not know but whose description tallied with that of a trafficker known to C.N.I.B. He also added that at his last voyage, he bought 250 grammes of heroin from Lombardo and sold it to this man for the sum of L.E. 56 and that he hoped to remit him the 2 packets of heroin in the morning of October 16, 1934, about 8-30 a.m.

Preparations were made and at 8-45 a.m. the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau agents arrested ACHILLE DANDRIA (British Subject) in possession of the 2 envelopes which had been remitted by DEL BELLO at the Grand Trianon.

DANDRIA was believed to have been sent by the suspected trafficker, a British subject named Caprara, in order to receive the drugs and to hand them to him later on.

The accused were tried by their respective Consular Courts with the following result :—

(1) RENATO DEL BELLO—Sentenced by the Italian Consular Court to 20 months' imprisonment and a fine of 1,600 Italian Liras, October 20, 1934.

(2) DANDRIA, ACHILLE—Bound over for two years and requested to leave Egypt. October 20, 1934.

(3) CAPRARA, GEORGE SPIRO—Acquitted. October 31, 1934.

SEIZURE OF 1.820 KILOGRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON OCTOBER 31, 1934, Ex S.S. "ELYSIA."

Case of Mohamed Hassanein Ahmed Houria and Others.

Acting on information, members of the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch kept a watch on the s.s. "Elysia" and as a result a seizure of 1.820 kilogrammes of Indian hashish was effected on October 31, 1934, in the "felucca" of bumboatmen MOHAMED HASSANEIN AHMED HOURIA and HASSANEIN AHMED HOURIA.

The following are the accused in this case:—

- (1) MOHAMED HASSANEIN AHMED HOURIA, alias EL ABD.
- (2) HASSANEIN AHMED HOURIA.
- (3) MUSTAFA HASSAN EL ZAMIK.

The steamer "ELYSIA" arrived at Port Said from Bombay and sailed for Liverpool and Glasgow via Marseilles.

The first two accused were sentenced by the Customs Commission, Port Said, on November 19, 1934, to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 18-200 mills.

They were also sentenced by the Native Court on November 26, 1934, to 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300 each.

The third accused was acquitted.

SEIZURE OF 4.374 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON NOVEMBER 14, 1934, ex. S.S. "CAESAR MABRO"

Case of Ahmed Hassanein and others.

A certain confidant reported that two Egyptian seamen employed on the s.s. "CAESAR MABRO" Egyptian flag, had in their possession a quantity of hashish which they had brought from Roumania on account of some local traffickers. It was arranged for the hashish to be handed over by the seamen to the local dealers at a hotel in Midan De Lesseps, Port-Said, on the evening of November 14, 1934.

The necessary steps were taken by the C.N.I.B Port Said Branch with the result that a quantity of 4.374 kilogrammes of hashish was seized and the undermentioned persons were arrested:—

- (1) AHMED HASSANEIN.
- (2) MOHAMED HUSSEIN.
- (3) TAHA MOHAMED OAF.
- (4) ABDEL RASOUL ABU ZEID.
- (5) MOSSAAD RAMADAN.
- (6) KHALIL CHETA.

They were tried on January 2, 1935, by Port Said Summary Court and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000, each.

On 8th April 1935, the Court of Appeal altered these sentences as follows:—

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) AHMED HASSANEIN | } 2 years' imprisonment and |
| (2) MOHD. HUSSEIN ... .. |  | a fine of L.E. 400 each. |
| (3) TAHA MOHD. OAF | } Acquitted. |
| (4) ABDEL RASOUL ABU ZEID | |
| (5) MOSSAAD RAMADAN | |
| (6) KHALIL CHETA | |

SEIZURE OF 1.761 KILOGRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT SUEZ ON NOVEMBER 15, 1934, ex. S.S. "ERITREA."

Case of Osman Idris Osman, Somali, Italian Subject

OSMAN IDRIS OSMAN, ex fireman of the Italian Steamship "ERITREA" plying between Suez and Red Sea Ports, was arrested by the C.N.I.B. Suez Branch on November 15, 1934, in possession of 1.761 kilogrammes of Indian hashish.

Vessels plying between Suez and Eritrea are always suspect.

It is a custom in Suez for the smuggler who uses a "runner" to give the latter his ring, or watch or some personal article so that the man may be identified when he comes on board to collect the stuff. In this particular case, the officer in charge of the C.N.I.B. Suez Branch having been able to intercept the signal (an Italian 10 c. piece), sent a policeman, disguised, with a 10 c. piece and the officer himself walked on board and arrested the accused as he was handing over the hashish.

S S. "ERITREA" had been previously searched (much to the annoyance of the Agents) and we are now glad to be in position to prove to them that there has been cause for those searches.

On February 12, 1935, the accused was sentenced by the Customs Commission, Suez, to a fine of L.E. 17.610 milliemes.

He was sentenced by the Italian Consular Court of Port Said to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 1000 Liras.

SEIZURE OF 9.280 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON NOVEMBER 18, 1934, EX S.S. "HARPA."

Case of Chai Ah Hing

At Suez Port on November 18, 1934, a search of the s.s. "Harpa" was made by the Coastguards on information received by them from Port Said and 9.280 kilogrammes of opium were found in the deck store.

This store was controlled by the Chief Officer of the said steamer and the key was kept in his cabin but the Master stated that it was possible for a member of the crew to take the key without the Chief Officer's knowledge.

Later on a Chinaman named CHAI AH HING who is a member of the crew confessed that the opium was his own.

The s.s. "HARPA" visits Constanza, Istanbul, and other Ports of the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

CHAI AH HING was acquitted by Suez Summary Court on January 14, 1935, but an appeal will be made by the Parquet.

SEIZURE OF 11 KILOGRAMMES AND 915 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JULY 22, 1933.

With reference to the above quoted seizure mentioned in pages 20 and 21 of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau Report of 1933, it is desired to make it absolutely clear that the personnel of the Navy House referred to in page 20 is entirely native and is "contracted" labour.

Neither the Director C.N.I.B. nor any of the C.N.I.B. Officers desires to make any allegation against British Officers or Military, Naval or Air Force Personnel of the Navy House, Port Said. The same applies to civilian employees directly employed by the said Officers.

Case of Mohammed Hagoug

With reference to the seizure of 10 turbas and 3 pantouffles of hashish concealed in truck No. 3103 of the Palestine Railways referred to in page 5 of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau Annual Report of 1933, the undermentioned were sentenced by a native court to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100 each :—

RAGAB FIAD.

ABDEL KADER ABDEL KERIM.

MOHAMMED HUSSEIN AZZAM.

MOHAMMED HAGOUG.

They were also sentenced by the Customs Commission to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 38,400 mills.

Case of Iskandar Dalal and others

With reference to the seizure of 5,320 kilogrammes of hashish at Cairo in October 1933 referred to in pages 7 to 9 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1933, the undermentioned accused were sentenced as follows on July 17, 1934, by Cairo Narcotics Court :—

ISKANDAR DALAL—five years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000.

YOUNES FAYYAD—five years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000
YOUSSEF ASSAD—five years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000
LEON ASSAD.—three years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600
MICHEL GADAA—three years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600
ALI EL CHIMI—Acquitted.

The Theatre Case

With reference to the Theatre Case referred to in pages 9 to 11 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1933, the following judgments have so far been passed in this case:—

By the Italian Consular Court, Cairo, on November 28, 1933.

(1) ELIA LAURO—one year's imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 Lire.

By the French Consular Court, Cairo, on April 13, 1934.

(2) HUSSEIN SALEH BEN TAARIT—three months imprisonment.

By the Narcotics Native Court, Cairo, on November 7, 1934.

(3) MUKHTAR OSMAN—18 months, imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

(4) HUSSEIN ASSER.—18 months, imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

(5) MOHAMED AHMED ALI—12 months, imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

(6) AZIZA BENT CHALABI—12 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

CHAPTER II

Case of Seizures in the Interior of the Country

Case of Dr. NICOLA CAVAFAKIS and associates—The Menouf case.—Case of Sheikh ABDEL AZIZ ABDEL HADI.—Case of AHMED SOLIMAN AWAD TERBAH and MOHAMMED MOFTAH TERBAH.—Case of MIHRAN KALEDJIAN.—Band of MOHAMMED HASSANEIN ABOU ZEID.—The CHRISTOFOROU gang.

Case of Dr. Nicola Cavafakis and Associates

In May 1934 a certain person approached unknowingly, a C.N.I.B. Agent, asking him if a buyer could be found for some hashish ; the agent agreed but, in view of the identity of the person concerned, immediately communicated with the Authorities who instructed him to carry on without revealing his identity.

A meeting was therefore duly arranged between the agent and the would be seller and to this meeting the latter brought a certain Dr. CAVAFAKIS who it appears was the actual owner of the hashish ; an oke of which he was offering at the price of L.E. 50. A sample was asked for by the agent and some days afterwards another meeting took place between the three of them when the sample was handed to our agent, the handing over being observed by concealed Police agents. To make quite certain of the case yet another sample was demanded and this was duly handed to the agent by CAVAFAKIS himself.

Some days later the affair took a fresh turn which permitted our agent to retire gracefully from the scene, for, at a meeting which took place to arrange the final transaction, there was present also the notorious smuggler of Suez, FOUAD EL FASS and a certain MAHMOUD HASSANEIN of Port Said for it now turned out that FOUAD EL FASS was himself an anxious bidder for the stuff, so much so that he there and then paid over L.E. 50 the price of an oke receiving at the same time a receipt for this sum which receipt he passed to MAHMOUD HASSANEIN to enable the latter to take over the stuff and carry it for him, as FOUAD himself made a point of never carrying drugs. A further arrangement was made on the part of the traffickers that in case the transaction was not completed before a certain time, the money which had now been handed to a third member of the gang, one AHMED RAMADAN ASSAL, was to be returned to HASSANEIN.

On June 9th it had been finally agreed that the stuff was to be handed over in a low-class Café in Sharia Maghraby, but the traffickers at the last moment changed their plans and the Police who now feared that the gang were getting nervous, decided to make an immediate round-up of all concerned.

On MAHMOUD HASSANEIN the first man arrested was found a visiting card bearing on the back of it a receipt for the L.E. 50, at the same time another individual present at the time with HASSANEIN was also searched and in his possession was found a piece of hashish, this man a certain MOHAMED ALI EL MAGHRABY was also consequently arrested. A perquisition of the house and clinic of Dr. NICOLAS CAVAFAKIS followed and in the clinic was found a 1 gramme bottle of cocaine for the possession of which the Dr. had no authority. The house and shop of AHMED RAMADAN ASSAL was next searched and in the former a packet of Heroin was discovered. In the meantime FOUAD EL FASS and ASSAL himself having got wind of the previous arrests had been able to make good their escape.

Upon being interrogated MAHMOUD HASSANEIN confessed that the hashish (which up to this time had not yet been seized) was actually in the possession of a certain HASSAN RADWAN—an old trafficker and well known to the Bureau having been implicated in the case of MOHAMED MUSTAFA NAFEI two years before—an immediate perquisition of the house was undertaken and led to the seizure of an oke of hashish in the possession of his daughter MALIKA SOBHY, a certain MAHMOUD AHMED EL KHAYAT also present in the house was likewise found to be in possession of a piece of hashish.

The case was duly heard on January 26, 1935, when the following sentences were passed:—

	Years Impt.	Fine L.E.
FOUAD EL FASS	4	and 800 in default.
AHMED RAMADAN ASSAL	4	„ 800 „ „
NICOLAS CAVAFAKIS	3	„ 600 „ „
HASSAN RADWAN	3	„ 600 „ „
MAHMOUD HASSANEIN	3	„ 600 „ „
MOHAMED ALI EL MAGHRABY	3	„ 600 „ „
MALAKA SOBHY	1	„ 600 „ „
MAHMOUD AHMED EL KHAYAT	1	„ 600 „ „

THE MENOUF CASE. قضية منوف. AFFAIRE DE MENOUF.

مخبأ وجد بمزحل الحاج ماله الشقنقيرى بمُنوف
Secret hiding place found in the house of El Hag Maher El Shakankiri at Menouf.
Cachette découverte au domicile d'El-Hag Maher El-Chakankiri, à Menouf.



(٣) صندوق من الزنك كان داخل المخبأ
(3) Showing zinc box removed.
(3) Boite en zinc enlevée d'une cachette.

مخبأ وجد بمنزل الحاج ماهر الشقنقيري بمنوف
Secret hiding place found in the house of El Hag Maher El Shakankiri at Menouf.
Cachette découverte au domicile d'El-Hag Maher El-Chakankiri, à Menouf.



(1) حلية من الخشب بأسفل الباب فوق المخبأ بعد زاحتها ويرى أيضاً غطاء الخبأ الذي كان تحت الحلية

(1) Showing wooden batten at bottom of door removed, revealing hiding place.
Also covering lid.

(1) Indiquant le panneau du battant en bois au fond de la porte, mettant à découvert la cachette ainsi que le couvercle.



(2) المخبأ ظاهر بعد كشفه

(2) Hiding place excavated.

(2) Cachette mise à l'évidence.

THE MENOUF CASE

This was really an offshoot of the LAMBROS YANNIKOS case as among those sentenced in the latter to 5 years' imprisonment was a certain MOHAMED SALEH ALY EL AZAB.

This man while in prison communicated with the Parquet stating that he had a confession to make; he was therefore brought out and interrogated. It then came out that AZAB was evidently smarting under a sense of injustice and anxious to get his revenge upon some of his former associates who he imagined for some reason or other had deserted him, hence his sudden desire to help the Authorities. He promised that if he were permitted to go to Menouf he would assist the Police to round up all LAMBROS late clients there as well as revealing at the same time all their secret hiding places.

Accordingly therefore, on June 1, 1934, a large force of Police accompanied by C.N.I.B. Officers and the Substitute of Parquet proceeded at an early hour to Menouf, on arrival over 30 houses were perquisitioned in the town itself and in the surrounding districts of Shubra Bass and Shebin el Kom while 32 people were detained for interrogation.

Under the guidance of MOHAMED ALY EL AZAB many interesting hiding places which had been used by the various distributors were unearthed and of these the following were the most important:

In the house which LAMBROS YANNIKOS himself had occupied, one had been most cleverly constructed between the entrance to two rooms, only the most minute examination of the floor boards would have revealed its presence. It was built as follows: A floor board had been taken up, the nails holding it to the joists beneath had been sawn off on the under side the nail heads remaining however in the wood to lull the suspicions of would be searchers; underneath this the earth had been excavated and a zinc container complete with lid placed in the cavity prepared, the whole forming a perfectly dry safe hiding place, so safe in fact that it had escaped discovery in spite of no less than nine exhaustive searches by the local Police!

Others were found in the house of a certain MOHIB EL SHAKANKIRI, two of them inserted at the time that the house was under construction the first and largest capable of holding not less than 20 kilos of hashish and a correspondingly larger quantity of heroin, was situated at the entrance to a store room and was of almost precisely similar construction to the one found in LAMBROS' house. The second was built in the wall of the staircase and access was obtained to it by pulling out one of the treads of the stairway which then permitted the removal of a triangular piece of wood covering the hiding place.

Several other hiding places of the same type but of poorer construction were found as well as incriminating documents in the houses of many of the accused. The enquiry into the case took over a week and resulted in 20 persons standing their trial which took place at Alexandria on September 15, 1934, and resulted in the following sentences :—

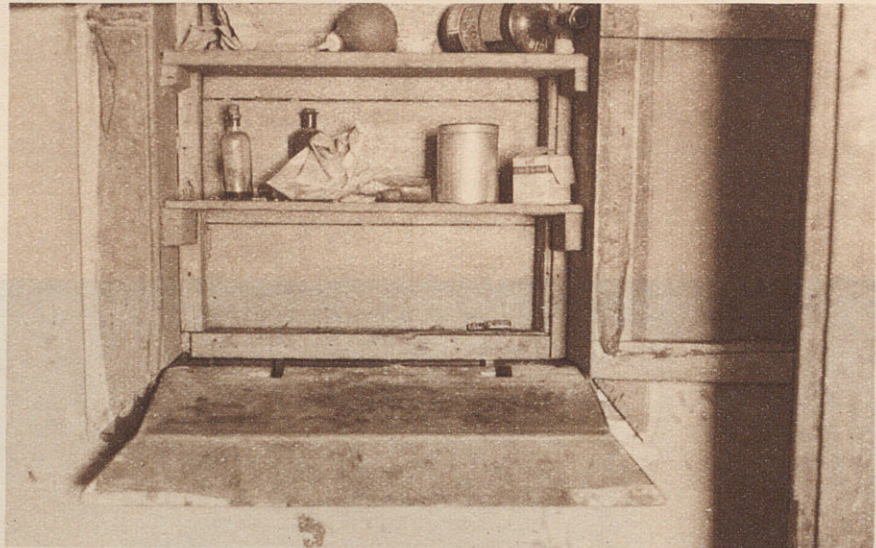
	Years Impt.	Fine L.E.
(1) SAID MOHAMED AWAD	Acquitted.	
(2) AWAD MIKHAIL	3	and 500
(3) MOHAMED MUHIB ISMAIL EL SHAKANKIRY	Acquitted.	
(4) ABDEL WAHAB EL SHAKANKIRY	3	and 500
(5) MOHAMED ABDEL RAHMAN EL SHAKANKIRY	3	„ 500
(6) IBRAHIM MAHMOUD AYYAD	1	„ 200
(7) MOHAMED MAHER EL SHAKANKIRY... ..	3	„ 200
(8) ALY MOHAMED EL GARAWANI	3	„ 200
(9) NABIHA EL SAID EL SHIMI	Acquitted.	
(10) MOHAMED SABRI EL SHAKANKIRY	„	
(11) MUSILHI MOHAMED EL BAGOURI	1	and 200
(12) ABDEL AZIZ MOUSSA EL GAZZAR	1	„ 200
(13) MOUSTAFA BADRE EL ZOUGHBY	Acquitted.	
(14) MOHAMED ABDEL AL AHMED ZAGHLOUL	„	
(15) MOHAMED RASHID EL BIHAIRY	„	
(16) MOHAMED BAHGAT EL SHAKANKIRY	„	
(17) MOUSTAPHA IBRAHIM EL GHARBAWI	„	
(18) MOHAMED HUSSEIN EL KADIM	1	and 200
(19) IBRAHIM KUTB MATAR	1	„ 200
(20) FARID ISMAIL EL SHAKANKIRY	Acquitted.	

قضية الشيخ عبدالعزيز عبد الهادي
THE CASE OF SHEIKH ABDEL AZIZ ABDEL HADI
AFFAIRE CHEIKH ABDEL AZIZ ABDEL HADI



- (١٠) مخبأ وهو عبارة عن مخزن منقور في الحائط ويرى في الصورة الغطاء المثبت بمشبك بعد سحبيه إلى الوراء
(10) Hiding place in the form of a receptacle in the wall of a closed window.
The lid with hook has been drawn backwards to show receptacle.
(10) Cachette sous la forme d'un receptacle, dans le mûr d'une fenêtre fermée.
Le couvercle à crochet a été reculé de manière à mettre en évidence le receptacle.

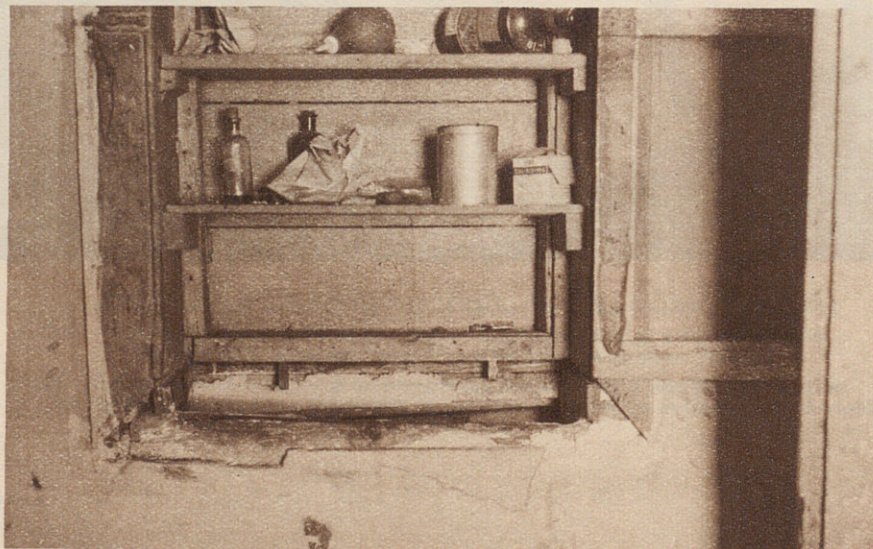
قضية الشيخ عبدالعزيز عبد الهادي
THE CASE OF SHEIKH ABDEL AZIZ ABDEL HADI
AFFAIRE CHEIKH ABDEL AZIZ ABDEL HADI



(٨) دولاب مثبت في الحائط يظهر في أسفله مكان الخبأ قبل إزاحة غطاءه الخشبي

(8) Cupboard fixed in a wall showing hiding place in the bottom before removing the wooden cover.

(8) Armoire dans le mûr, montrant la cachette au fond, avant l'enlèvement du couvercle en bois.



(٩) ذات الدولاب وقد ظهر في أسفله الخبأ بعد إزاحة غطاءه الخشبي

(9) Same cupboard showing the hiding place at the bottom after removing the wooden cover.

(9) La même armoire montrant la cachette au fond, après l'enlèvement du couvercle en bois.

CASE OF SHEIKH ABDEL AZIZ ABDEL HADI

A certain SHEIKH ABDEL AZIZ ABDEL HADI, 60 years of age, living at El Mashhad el Husseini Street, Cairo, has a shop for sale of cigarettes and perfumeries. Previous convictions in narcotics cases have not had any deterrent effect on him and he doubled his activities in the trade. It was recently reported that he was dealing in three drugs, viz. opium, hashish and manzoul.

Arrangements had been made by the Police for his arrest but they were abortive owing to the man's full caution as he only sold his stuff to intimate friends of advanced age. He did not trust youths and only worked with clients well known to him.

Supervision revealed that this man used to keep his goods in receptacles in his house known only to himself and his family and that he used to bring the stuff from the house every time a client asked for it.

On July 31, 1934, a Police Officer went to an hotel overlooking the house and from there was able to see the man taking a quantity of drug from a receptacle. This Officer made the necessary arrangements immediately and was able to arrest the man when going out of the house with a quantity of hashish for a client.

On searching him, two packets of hashish were found in a pocket of a (Gallabia) garment which he was wearing under a gown (Qoftan). The Officer then perquisitioned both the shop and the house and in the latter four receptacles were discovered.

On October 21, 1934, the accused was sentenced by Cairo Narcotics Court to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.

SEIZURE OF 1/4 KILOGRAMME OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON OCTOBER 23, 1934

Case of Ahmed Soliman Awad Terbah and Mohamed Moftah Terbah

In the evening of October 23, 1934, a certain AHMED SOLIMAN AWAD TERBAH, Egyptian, cousin of the notorious drug trafficker MOHAMMED MOFTAH TERBAH, was arrested by police agents at Alexandria whilst in possession of $\frac{1}{4}$ kilo of heroin contained in a tin marked Carlo Erba, Milano.

The accused confessed that it had been given to him by MOHAMED MOFTAH TERBAH, Italian, at a bar at Sidi Gaber in Alexandria where he had been present with an unknown European and another native known to him as MUSTAFA. He was to deliver the drug to MOHD. MOFTAH TERBAH at Ghorbal District.

On October 24, 1934, MOHAMMED MOFTAH TERBAH, when passing over the RAGHEB PASHA bridge, was arrested by police agent sent out to look for him. He was found in possession of L.E. 29.165 mills. and some papers amongst which was found an application for Italian nationality on behalf of AHMED SOLIMAN AWAD TERBAH and his brother MAHMOUD, also the address of a person at Boulac in Cairo, who is known as a drug trafficker.

In the afternoon of October 24, 1934, the house and shop of MOHD. MOFTAH TERBAH were raided by police officers and agents accompanied by the Italian Consular delegate. In the house a photograph of AHMED SOLIMAN AWAD TERBAH was found as well as a pair of brass scale pans which were seized for analysis. In the grocery shop a tin identical to the one seized in the night of the 23rd with AHMED SOLIMAN AWAD TERBAH and containing traces of heroin was found. A further pair of scale pans were also kept for analysis.

On November 28, 1934, the Italian Consular Court, Alexandria, sentenced MOHAMMED MOFTAH TERBAH to 14 months' imprisonment and a fine of 1,400 lirettes.

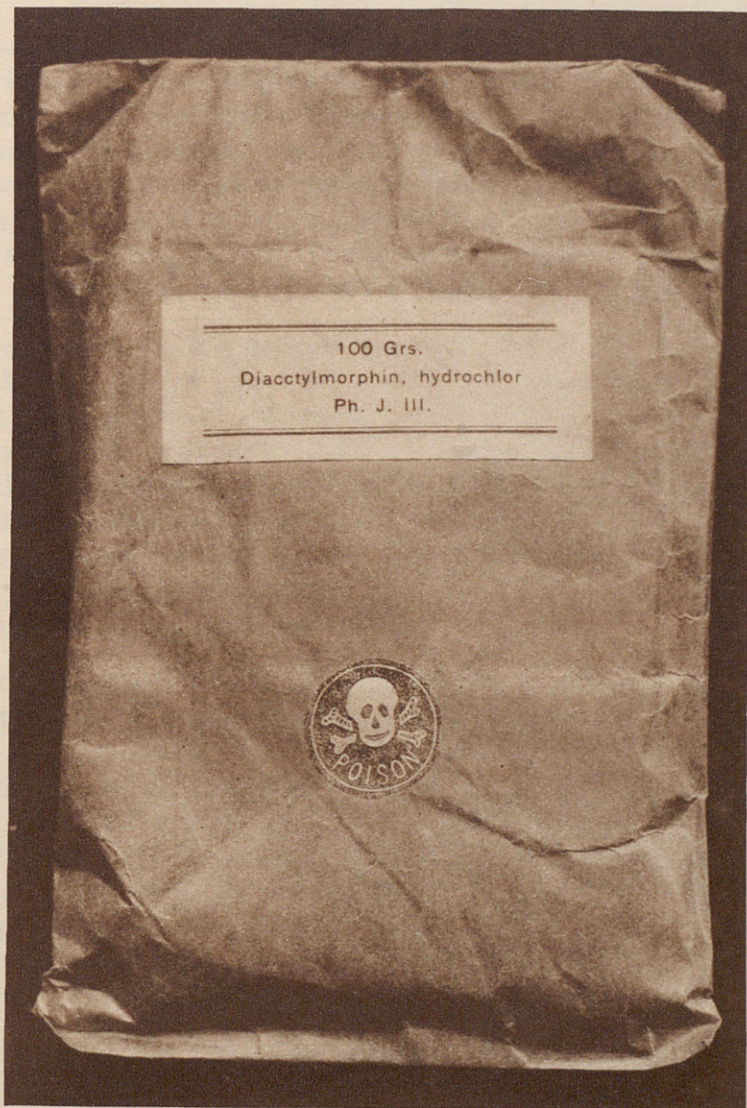
On December 8, 1934, the Native Drug Court, Alexandria, inflicted a sentence of 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400 on AHMED SOLIMAN AWAD TERBAH.

CASE OF MIHRAN KALEDJIAN

Report upon the seizure of 167.40 grammes of Heroin at Cairo on 17-12-34.

It became known to the Bureau that a certain MIHRAN KALEDJIAN an Armenian of Cairo living at No. 27 Sharia Madrasset Inglese, Shoubra, was offering for sale a quantity of heroin and it was therefore arranged that a confidant should get into touch with him.

قضية مهراڤ كاليدجيان
CASE OF MIHRAN KALEDJIAN
AFFAIRE MIHRAN KALEDJIAN



(٤) صورة لفة من لفات الهيروين المضبوطة في هذه القضية
يلاحظ أن كلمة دياسيتيل بالفرنسية بها خطأ في اللفظ

(4) One of packets of heroin seized in the case.
It will be noticed that the word "Diacetyl" is incorrectly spelt.
(4) L'un des paquets d'héroïne saisis dans cette affaire.
L'on remarquera que le mot "Diacetyl" est incorrectement épilé.

This confidant learning that another person a certain BASTAWI HASSAN ALY intended to buy 150 grammes from MIHRAN got into touch with the former and agreed to act as intermediary between the two and for this purpose was entrusted with the sum of L.E. 46 in notes to pay to MIHRAN. As time permitted, the confidant was able to hand the notes to an Officer of the Bureau who took a note of their numbers and returned them. The same evening the confidant accompanied by MIHRAN KALEDJIAN, a certain FARAHAT AHMED KOTB, another intermediary and a small boy who was to act as "carrier" met in a Café at Shoubra where the money was handed over and MIHRAN produced two packets of heroin which he handed to the boy carrier to take to BASTAWI HASSAN ALI; the boy brought the packets to the Officer of the Bureau who was waiting at a convenient place close to the Café, whereupon a descent was made and MIHRAN KALEDJIAN and FARAHAT AHMED KOTB were arrested.

Upon searching KALEDJIAN the sum of L.E. 22 in notes was found, the numbers of same corresponding to those which had been given to the confidant. It should be mentioned that the balance of the money was apparently paid by MIHRAN to another person as he left the Café for a short period between the handing over of the drugs and his subsequent arrest and, owing to the rapid change of plans on his part and difficulty of supervision (the Café having apparently been specially picked by him for the handing over) it was impossible to follow his movements.

MIHRAN KALEDJIAN is very well known to the Bureau having been implicated in a case at Assiout some 5 years ago for which he received a sentence of 2 years' imprisonment he was further implicated in the case of HABIB HEBBIKA and in a case of forgery and trafficking in 1932 but in both cases was acquitted.

A photograph of one of the packets of heroin is herewith attached, it will be noticed that the word Diacetyl is incorrectly spelt. The drug appears to be of good quality.

It was reported on January 17, 1935, that MIHRAN KALEDJIAN died in the Fever Hospital on that date.

BASTAWI HASSAN ALI and FARAHAT AHMED KOTB will stand their trial in due course.

BAND OF MOHAMED HASSANEIN ABU ZEID **(ALIAS ZOUBAT)**

With reference to the abovementioned band which was referred to in pages 71-73 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1932, the sentences of the undernamed members of the band were altered on January 14, 1935, by the Court of Appeal as follows :—

Name	Sentence as passed by the Summary Court	Sentence as passed by the Court of Appeal
MOHAMED YOUSSEF EL FAR	5 years' impt. and a fine of L.E. 1,000... ..	3 years' impt. and a fine of L.E. 600
MOUSTAFA HASSAN AHMED EL GERITLY	3 years' impt. and a fine of L.E. 600	5 years' impt. and a fine of L.E. 1,000
MOHAMED HASSAN FARES	Acquitted	3 years' impt. and a fine of L.E. 600.

CHRISTOFOROU GANG

Following the breaking up of the PATEROS-CAZACOPOULOS organisation in 1930 (see report 1930 "Heroin from Turkey") which resulted in the expulsion from Egypt to Greece of CONSTANTIN CAZACOPOULOS, YANNI PATEROS, VASSILI NEGRAKIS, LEONIDAS PAPANTOPOULOS and other members of the gang, whose principal retailer in Cairo was CHRYSANTHOS CHRISTOFORO, the remaining elements of the organisation GEORGE YAPITZAKIS, his wife MARIE YAPITZAKIS, CHRISTO CARAMANOS and CHRYSSANTHE AYLAMAKIS took over control of affairs.

This second group received their supplies of drugs from VASSILI NEGRAKIS through the members of the crews of Greek steamers, plying between the Piraeus and Alexandria, and operated until April 5, 1932, when GEORGE YAPITZAKIS was arrested in possession of 1 kilogramme of heroine.

MARIE YAPITZAKIS then took charge until her arrest on May 24 1932.

GEORGE and MARIE YAPITZAKIS were duly tried, sentenced and expelled by the Greek Authorities.

CHRYSSANTHE AYLAMAKIS then took over and continued to supply CHRYSANTHOS CHRISTOFORO.

In February 1932 the Alexandria Branch was informed by Headquarters that CHRISTOFORO was employing women to transport drugs from Alexandria to Cairo.

During 1933 several of the sailors known to be working for CHRYSSANTHE AYLAMAKIS and her new partner SPIRO CHRYSSOULAKIS, brother in law of VASSILI NEGRAKIS, were arrested by the Customs Authorities in possession of varying quantities of drugs.

From September 1933 the movements of CHRISTOFORO and AYLAMAKIS were watched.

At the beginning of 1934 CHRISTO CARAMANOS was arrested after having started trafficking on his own account. He confessed to having taken part in the YAPITZAKIS organisation and to having supplied CHRISTOFORO with heroine.

In the summer of 1934 AYLAMAKIS fell out with her Piraeus friends and she went to Greece to try to patch things up. After her departure every precaution was taken to prevent her return to Egypt.

On December 21, 1934, CHRISTOFORO was spotted in Alexandria and followed. At 6.45 p.m. at the Alexandria Main Railway Station he was seen to hand two packets to two women awaiting him in the Cairo train. He then entered the compartment where the women were and taking one of the packets which has been put on the rack put it into the attaché case belonging to one of them. This aroused the suspicion of the officer watching him and confirmed the report of Headquarters of 1932.

The party were arrested and the packet placed in the attaché case by CHRISTOFORO was found to contain nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo of heroine. Search of his house in Cairo revealed a secret drawer found in the bottom of a side-board in his dining room. This drawer bore traces of heroine.

The H.B.M.'s Consular Court at Alexandria found him guilty and sentenced CHRISTOFORO on February 1, 1935, to 6 months' imprisonment, a fine of L.E. 100 (gold) and to be deported from Egypt. He appealed against this finding.

CHAPTER III

Smuggling through Sinai

NOTE ON SMUGGLING IN FRONTIERS DISTRICTS

The struggle between the Frontiers patrols and the smugglers is a continuous one and for the most part highly unspectacular. Both sides spend long hours riding camels or driving cars over vast stretches of the desert in the dark. Occasionally, however, something more exciting happens as the following incident will show.

On the night of July 31, one of the car patrols was patrolling near Serapeum on the Suez Canal. This was merely a routine patrol and not one acting on special information. At dawn the patrol came upon a small encampment when the Bash Dalil shouted "Salaam Kidr." Two of the men in the camp immediately jumped up, fired on the cars and ran towards the cultivation. The officer commanding the patrol dismounted his men and engaged the Arabs with rifle fire. Firing continued on both sides and one of the patrol soldiers was killed as was one of the Arabs. The other who was the very distinguished smuggler, Islaam Kidr ABU FADL, then retired into the dense doura cultivation. There it was impossible to fire on him as there were many fellaheen about in danger of being hit. The patrol entered the doura and searched for SALAAM KIDR but owing to the extent and density of the doura patches he could not be found. It was learnt that he had been wounded in the right arm.

Other patrols were sent to assist in the search and everything was done to obtain information from the people of the district of Salhieh where he was known to be hiding but owing to the reign of terror he imposes no one was bold enough to inform on him. He is known to have been shielded by certain people and one influential man is being tried for harbouring him. In spite of all the searches that have been conducted and the information (most of it false) that has been received and sifted, SALAAM KIDR ABU FADL is unfortunately still at large. Latest reports say that he has gone to Palestine.

It will be remembered that the abnormal height of the Nile flood this year caused grave apprehensions of serious inundations from the river overflowing its banks. Among the precautions that were taken 27 cars and 150 camel-men of the Frontiers Administration were withdrawn from their normal anti-contraband duties and employed in patrolling the banks of the river. There is little doubt that the news of the weakening of the control soon reached the smugglers. How many runs were successfully accomplished it is impossible

to say but one attempt ended in disaster. A fast "long distance" patrol consisting of only two men mounted on specially selected camels happened upon a party of men very busy landing something from a boat at 8.30 on a dark night on the Gulf of Suez. On hearing the approach of the Camel Corps men the party broke up, three men making their escape in the boulder-strewn wadi in the darkness. The others jumped into the boat and put out to sea. The soldiers fired on the boat but it did not stop. On the shore were found 120 turbas of hashish.

Some smart secret service work on the part of a Buluk-amin resulted in information being received of the probable whereabouts of the boat that had been employed. An examination of the boats at the place indicated, disclosed one with bullet marks on it, evidence at once of the complicity of the owner in the affair and the excellence of the Camel Corps marksmanship. The boat owner obligingly gave away two of his friends and they are now suffering condign punishment. The three men who made off *via* the desert have not, however, so far been arrested.

In the Report of 1933 mention was made of the somewhat spectacular capture of four hashish smugglers mounted on camels who were run down in the open by a car equipped with the new sand wheels. This occurred in the sand dune country east of Ismailia where the smugglers imagined they had nothing whatsoever to fear from cars and where previously they had only been subject to chase by camel patrols. This has had a most salutary effect on the smuggling situation and in the year 1934 there have been no attempts to carry hashish across Sinai in big consignments on camels.

There have been a certain number of cases of individual Arabs walking across the desert with a small sack of the drug and as these men travel by night and hide by day their detection is not easy. Nevertheless the Sinai Police have carried out some very satisfactory captures and as usual smuggler himself was arrested on nearly every occasion. The statistics this year in this respect are particularly satisfactory *i.e.* approximately one smuggler for every two kilogrammes :—

No. of Episodes	Smugglers captured	Camels captured	Hashish captured		Opium captured	
			K.	G.	K.	G.
41	53	3	121	532	30	340

There are a few cases from time to time of men swimming the Canal whom the Coastguards detect but fail to capture, but their number is very small and during the year 1934 it may be said that the anti-contraband situation in Sinai was well in hand, which is borne out by the very high price of the drug in the Nile Valley.

The guarding of special places and routes against the incursion of narcotic smugglers continues throughout the twenty four hours of the day.

Darkness assists the activities of smugglers more than anything else ; the remedy, a sufficiency of men for night work, is amply illustrated in the following incident which happened at 02.30 hours on December 3, 1934.

A single Frontiers Camel Corps soldier patrolling the eastern bank of the Suez Canal near Toussoun found four men who, when called upon to stop, rapidly dispersed into the darkness of the desert. So alarmed were they, and so eager to make their escape, that they dropped their loads of drugs.

To leave the hashish and attempt to chase four men on a dark night in the desert would have risked a return by one or more smugglers to the narcotics and a successful end to their adventure. The lonely soldier wisely collected the 25 parcels of hashish and 9 parcels of opium which had been dropped and awaited the arrival of a comrade, due in half an hour.

The alarm was then raised by one man riding several miles to the nearest post. Men were taken from other "beats" and the smugglers' tracks followed. After a long detour the tracks brought our men to the Canal north of the original incident. It was evident that the smugglers had swum the Canal at this point as their tracks found on the West side proved.

From now onwards steady tracking in a North-West direction continued throughout the night until the arrival of daylight somewhat eased the labours of the pursuers ; the chase, however, was to be a long one and it did not end until Salhiya was reached in the Sharkiya Province.

Here one smuggler was arrested in his tent, while the search for his accomplices continued.

CHAPTER IV

A New Plague in Egypt

A new plague has arisen in Egypt which is causing much harm to the health and wealth of the people and the name of this plague is Black Tea.

Tea in itself must be considered as one of the blessings of mankind. It was used by the Chinese from 2,000 years B.C. and first made its appearance in Europe in the 17th Century.

In Egypt the consumption of tea has increased annually especially since the world war.

In 1911 the country consumed 895,000 kilogrammes; in 1920 consumption had risen to 1,623,092 kilos while in 1932 it had reached the figure of 7,517,412 kilogrammes. The coffee imports for the same years are interesting: 1911=6,871,000 kilogrammes: 1920=10,367,000 kilogrammes: 1932=7,322,000.

Before the war, tea drinking in Egypt was hardly known to the fellahin except in the western oases where the habit had no doubt been obtained from the Arabs.

During the war large numbers of fellahin caught the habit from the Australian and New Zealand soldiers who have always been big tea drinkers.

Tea in itself if properly prepared is a refreshing and mildly stimulating drink; the proper process is to pour freshly boiled water on to the dry tea leaves and allow it to stand for some seven minutes, when the essential oils and the theine are drawn out leaving the heavier elements such as the tannic acid in the leaves which should then be thrown away.

What the fellahin tea drinkers do is to boil the tea leaves in the water and leave them in it and at frequent intervals during the day, reboil the mixture, adding more tea leaves and more water.

"This continuous boiling process extracts all the heavy elements in the leaves especially the astringent acids and produces a heavy brown, bitter mixture which through its constricting and irritating properties is very deleterious to the stomach, producing indigestion and aggravating disorders such as ulcers and hyperacidity and lower down in the intestinal tract producing a most intractable constipation with its attendant symptoms of septic absorption and the nervous effects of toxic infection." DR. ASKREN, Fayum.

The other use of tea is as a narcotic or aphrodisiac ; to effect this the ingredients most frequently added are the juice of the heart of the date palm and powdered nutmeg (goz el tyb).

So much for the actual medical effect of this black tea on the drinker.

Other doctors who have been consulted give as results of excessive drinking the following :—

(1) Black tea drinking becomes so ingrained a habit that the drinker prefers tea to food.

(2) Owing to insufficient food the habit produces weakness and drinkers therefore cannot perform their work properly.

The Mudir of Fayoum last year stated :—

“The fellah nowadays drinks black tea in his house.

“On his farm and wherever he works.

“He can in no way give up this tea drinking habit. He prefers tea to food and cannot go to his fields in the morning unless he had drunk tea. Wherever he goes, he takes with him his tea utensils and he is often forced to commit thefts in order to obtain money to buy his tea.”

To make quite certain that the tea as bought by the fellahin was not adulterated in any way before import, fifty samples of the cheaper teas were taken by the Customs Administration and analysed in Cairo : the samples varied from complete tea leaves from India and China to broken leaves from India, China and Java, and to powdered leaves almost entirely from Java.

The tannin content varied from 15 to 20 per cent and the theine content from 2 to 4 per cent irrespective whether the leaves were whole or powdered.

The majority of the tea sold in the villages is naturally the cheapest quality *i.e.* the powdered tea or tea dust, this is sold in Cairo at 24 P.T. per oke, and possibly more in the villages.

A landlord in Biba Markaz writes as follows :—

“Two years ago the average amount spent by a man on tea was about two thirds of his daily wage that is to say P.T. 2 out of his wages of P.T. 3, leaving only P.T. 1, for his own food and that of his family. With the weakening of the men's constitutions, many of them could no longer bear the fatigue of a whole day's work and consequently only worked half a day earning just enough money to pay for the tea but leaving nothing for food and other expenses : some ceased to work altogether obliging us to import labour from elsewhere. This state

of things caused a great increase in cases of theft, firstly on the part of the tea drinkers themselves who wanted to get money without working for it and secondly, on the part of their families who were left with no money with which to buy food. Some of the fellahin took the opportunity to open small cafés for the sale of tea which they sold at 2 mills. for a small glass and 5 mills. for a large tumbler. These cafés made a big profit as all the tea drinkers of the village gathered there every evening as soon as they had received their wages and were joined by all the doubtful characters of the neighbouring villages. Things were so bad two years ago that we had to take strong action such as closing the cafés, breaking up of tea utensils and turning the worst offenders out of the village. We also contrived to make all our working men take small holdings of land."

"And at the end of the month we deducted the wages we owed to them from what they owed us for the land: in this way we prevented them having cash in hand to spend on tea. By various other severe methods we were able to bring things back very nearly to the normal and the labour capacity of our fellahin returned to what it had been before. However the epidemic is so strong all around us that we have not been able to keep our ezba quite immune."

"This black tea habit is very much a major problem and needs endless care and attention to counter it."

From all sides comes the same story.

The habit is strongest in the Mudirias of Giza, Fayum, Beni-Suef and Minia and in certain parts of the Delta.

It is a very difficult matter to tackle as there is nothing illegal in it and as I have shown, the tea itself is harmless: it is the method of preparation that does the damage.

It would seem a simple thing to teach the fellahin how to make tea properly but unfortunately they have no desire to drink tea as we do.

They are always searching for a stimulant, they can no longer afford white drugs, or hashish, so now they are finding it in this vile brew to the damage to their health. Here is an interesting field for social and medical study within the reach of all. Not being illegal this tea drinking does not hide itself in holes and corners and escape notice, it is time for every one to see and study and it is for the young educated men of Egypt today to realise the harm that is being done and try and find some remedy for this modern plague of Egypt.

CHAPTER V

Hashish

GENERAL REVIEW OF SITUATION IN EGYPT—STATEMENT PRESENTED TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT, IN NOVEMBER 1934, ON HASHISH.

HASHISH

Elsewhere in this Report will be found the discourse on hashish delivered last November by the Assistant Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau to the members of the Opium Advisory Commission at Geneva.

The occasion of this speech was the nineteenth session of the above-mentioned Commission and, from Egypt's point of view, it was of the highest importance for it was the first occasion on which the hashish question had ever been openly debated at Geneva.

Two plenary sittings were devoted to the subject and many interesting contributions were made to the debate, notably those of the delegate of the United States of America and of the delegate of Canada. Both alluded to the increasing use of the drug in their countries where it is known by the name of marihuana and, familiarly, by other names such as "Mary Warner," "muggles," "reefers," "grifo," and "mooters" when smoked in the form of cigarettes. Alarming accounts were given by them of the effects of this vice on its victims, a large number of whom were found to be young lads in the larger cities. Not only were the numbers of crimes committed whilst under the influence of the drug increasing, but in many cases they were accompanied by violence and even savagery.

Coming nearer to Egypt, the French delegate described and commented on the new regulations applicable to narcotic drugs in Syria and the Lebanon which came into force on August 28, 1934. The former uncertainty as to whether *possession* of Indian hemp constituted an offence in these territories is now satisfactorily cleared up. Moreover the formation of a special Central Police Force to assist in the detection and prevention of illicit cultivation and the punishment of traffickers is excellent news for Egypt and the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

The representative for India pointed out the difficulties with which that country would be confronted in any attempt to suppress the cultivation and use of *cannabis indica* entirely. He referred to

the three different forms in which the drug is used in India : “ bhang,” “ ganja” and “ charas ”—and expressed the opinion that the wide employment of these concoctions by the Hindus in certain ceremonial and religious rites would be very difficult to prohibit.

Eventually it was decided that a special hashish Sub-Committee should be formed consisting of representatives of Egypt, U.S.A., Canada, France, India, Mexico, Great Britain and Spain. The duties of this Sub-Committee would be first of all to examine the whole question from the scientific viewpoint and, to this end, it was agreed that a bibliography should be prepared for the proper study of the various effects of hashish toxicomania. The representatives of Poland and Holland and the Assessor to the Commission, Dr. MYTTENAERE of Belgium were also asked to assist the Sub-Committee.

So far, so good. It now behoves us here in Egypt to consider very carefully what we are going to say about hashish when this Sub-Committee asks us for our opinion on the effects of this drug on the health and morale of the country.

It has often been said that Egypt is so used to hashish that it does really very little harm. That if you suppress it entirely, some substitute will promptly be searched for and found, possibly something far more deleterious than hashish. Reference has already been made to the black tea habit which may be ascribed to the present high price of hashish and the determination of the fellah to indulge in some form or other of tonic or stimulant.

But, on the other hand, what are we to believe when we hear on the authority of the workers in the fields themselves that whereas formerly it only took four men to hoe a feddan in a day, nowadays it takes eight ?

If addiction to black tea reduces a man's physical powers by 50 per cent what must addiction to hashish do to him ?

Hashish, it is true, is difficult to obtain in Egypt today and a very high price has to be obtained for it. But let there be no misunderstanding—it is still being widely used, particularly in the form of manzoul and maagoun where its admixture with spices and seeds permits of it being retailed at popular prices even though in very mild doses.

The legislation of this country makes no difference between the various sorts of narcotic drugs which it prohibits. All, in the eyes of Egyptian law, are equally abominable. Heroin, cocaine, opium and hashish—one is as bad as the other, says the law. Unless, therefore, the law is changed, it will not be logical for Egypt to tell the League of Nations that hashish is not considered by her medical experts to be quite so harmful as heroin, cocaine or opium. The sentences inflicted by the Narcotics Courts are just as heavy for

hashish as they are for other drugs so, here too, there can be no argument that trafficking in, or possession of, hashish, is not considered by the Courts to be so heinous a crime as that of trafficking in, or possession of, white drugs.

To put it briefly, if the Courts say one thing and the doctors say another, a situation will arise which will, to say the least of it, be most regrettable.

Let us look at it another way. The nature of the Egyptian Law on Narcotics itself, taken in conjunction with the heaviness of the sentences inflicted by the Courts when dealing with hashish cases, amply indicates that this country has no intention of tolerating hashish and is, in fact, most anxious to suppress it. Why do the Courts take this view of hashish? Why has legislation been made as severe for hashish as for white drugs? Surely there can only be one answer? Because Egyptians realize that hashish is a bad thing for them and for their children.

It is submitted, therefore, that this is the only proper reply that can be given to any request that may be made by the League of Nations for information on the effects of hashish in Egypt.

India has put forward certain pleas in favour of the controlled use of hashish on account of its importance in the ritual of the Hindu religion. In this country, hashish plays no religious part whatever. Its use is entirely opposed to and utterly condemned by the precepts of the Moslem code. The leaders of religious opinion in Egypt would assuredly be the first to oppose any attempt to condone the use of hashish.

Not that it is a matter of great importance to Egypt what India thinks about hashish, because the amount of "charas" or "bhang" or "ganja" that finds its way to this country is exceedingly small. But, as was said at Geneva, there are people in other countries much nearer Egypt who are quite ready to supply the demand for hashish so long as it exists.

The point to be borne in mind is that, presently, the League of Nations is going to decide what its attitude is to be towards Hashish. Is it to be war "à l'outrance"—or is it to be a mild deprecation?

Egypt's opinion will carry great weight in the deliberations of the League Council. Compromise will mean confusion and complete stultification of this country's legislation.

Whatever may have been the situation as regards hashish in this country in by-gone days let us be under no illusion as to what it is today.

Hashish is today a definite menace to the energy and virility of the inhabitants of Egypt, and the League of Nations must harbour no uncertainty on this score.

STATEMENT PRESENTED TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT, NOVEMBER 19, 1934.

In responding to your invitation I propose to confine my remarks to the hashish situation as it affects and as it is viewed by Egypt today.

Let me explain, first of all, what we in Egypt mean by hashish. We mean the flat cake of compressed resinous powder extracted from the flowering top of the female plant of the variety indica of the species *cannabis sativa*. We do not grow the plant in Egypt nor do we prepare the hashish thus described. It comes to us in two forms—the flat cake or “turba” varying in weight from half a kilo to 2 kilos, and the “pantoufle” weighing generally about $\frac{1}{4}$ kilo. In either form it is sown up in a thin linen covering which generally bears some distinguishing mark impressed upon it by means of a rubber stamp or a stencil. It may and frequently does receive further covering, this depending on the method by which it is intended to be introduced into Egypt.

If immersion in the sea is anticipated, for instance, a tight covering of oiled silk may be bound around the inner linen covering. The “pantoufle” form deserves a few remarks in passing. The reason for the adoption of this particular shape by smugglers may probably be ascribed to the fact that, years ago, crews of vessels arriving at Egyptian ports used to walk ashore wearing a kind of cheap rope-soled shoe with canvas uppers such as may be bought in any Mediterranean port. The hashish “pantoufle” cut and pressed to fit these shoes could be inserted beneath the sole of the foot and the result was at first not easily detected. Although the trick, once detected, obviously lost its value, the “pantoufle” form has been retained and has come to be accepted as a kind of trade shape which indicates hashish of a superior quality generally known as Stambouli.

Having considered the nature and the form of hashish as it is known in Egypt let us turn to its preparation. This is carried out in the following manner:—

Towards the end of the month of September the plant arrives at maturity. It then takes on an amber coloured tint and becomes sticky. The seeds are examined with a view to determining the degree of ripeness, and when this is satisfactorily confirmed the plant is harvested by means of scythes or sickles to ground level and is gathered into bundles and transported to the farm buildings for drying and subsequent preparation.

The stalks are now laid out side by side on specially made drying grounds of hard clay, exposed to the sun and the dew and well protected from the wind. It is very important that no stalk should

overlap another during this drying process as this might produce mildew which would spoil the product. After two or three days the exposed surfaces of the plant begin to dry off. It is then turned over to the other side and this process is repeated every 24 hours for the next 10 or 12 days.

Thus completely dried by exposure to sun and dew the plant begins to throw off a fine amber coloured powder which is especially abundant in the seed pods.

The plant is now carefully placed on large linen sheets, care being taken to lose none of the precious powder, and is thus carried to a special shed or room which must fulfil the following conditions :—

The interior must be clean and have smooth walls and be capable of being hermetically closed. The floor must be smooth and hard to avoid the introduction of any foreign matter during the beating process which is now about to take place. It is in this room that the hashish will be extracted.

The plants are stacked in a heap in the middle of the room and the workmen (specially engaged experts in the operation) shut themselves in and proceed to give the first beating by means of sticks or flails. This beating is intended to separate the useless twigs which are thrown aside and to beat out from the plant the first and best qualities of hashish. Throughout this operation a cloud of fine powder rises from the heap and settles on the surrounding floor and walls. This powder constitutes the hashish and the beating results in a heap of leaves and broken stems also the seed-pods containing the seeds. These débris are now submitted to further manipulation.

Three sieves of varying degrees of fineness are now used. They are of silk or wire according to the fineness required.

Little by little the heap of beaten débris is passed through the three sieves. The finest mesh is used for the extra quality, the next finest for No. 1 quality and the largest mesh for No. 2 quality. The results of this initial sieving constitute the three first and best qualities of hashish.

The débris is now beaten again six or seven times, the sieving operation being carried out between each beating. Naturally, the quality of the powder deteriorates with each successive sieving, and it is used for mixing with the finer qualities above enumerated in order to form other and lower qualities. The quality of these varying grades depends very much on the caprice of the manufacturer. The only real first class grades come from the first beating.

When no further powder can be obtained by the beating method the seeds are extracted from the débris to be used for the ensuing crop. The broken stems and fragments are ground down in a flour mill and used for further adulteration of the finer qualities. The varying

qualities of powder are classified and placed in bags containing 5 to 10 okes each to await further preparation prior to being sent off to their destination.

The workmen employed in this operation are specialists accustomed to breathing the heavily laden air in the beating sheds but even so they frequently have to stop work and go outside to get some fresh air into their lungs. Up to this point the preparation is carried out by the cultivator.

The final operation, which is only undertaken by the exporters, consists of mixing the varying qualities of powder in order to attain the degree of excellence required and of again sieving this mixture, weighing it and inserting it into small bags made of strong linen, sometimes rectangular in shape, sometimes in the shape of a "pantoufle". These bags are then fastened up, flattened out and put in a special cooking apparatus.

This consists of a kind of cupboard about one metre high possessing two doors which can be hermetically sealed. The interior of this cupboard has a horizontal shelf or grill at about $\frac{2}{3}$ of its height. Below this shelf reposing on the floor of the cupboard, two Primus lamps are placed and on them two vessels containing boiling water. On the upper shelf or grill the requisite number of bags or pantoufles are placed, the stoves are lit and the cupboard is tightly closed. Rugs and blankets are thrown over the exterior of the cupboard to prevent the steam escaping.

After 10 or 15 minutes the powder in the bags begins to grow soft and develop into a paste. The bags are now withdrawn and whilst still hot placed in presses similar in form to, but more powerful than, ordinary letter presses and capable of containing several bags at a time. After pressure, the bags harden and thereafter maintain the "turba" or "pantoufle" shape. After being exposed to the air for 2 or 3 hours they are ready for despatch.

And in this form they reach Egypt.

The situation in Egypt has not undergone any considerable change since last May except that the arrival of Syrian hashish on the Egyptian market has continued to give way to stuff bearing such marks as would seem to indicate other origin.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing to this Committee how truly appreciative Egypt is of the unmistakably vigorous methods which are now being applied in the French Mandated Territories of Syria and the Lebanon to the elimination of hashish cultivation and to the detection of illicit traffic therein. The formation of a Central Police Service for Narcotic Drugs at Beirut together with the provisions of the Decree No. 193 L.R. of August 28, 1934, have caused the keenest satisfaction in Egypt. In this connection it is interesting to note that the functions of this new Police Service

have already begun to make themselves felt for I see that two important cases of hashish cultivation and possession, involving the persons of a Syrian Cabinet Minister and a Syrian Nationalist Leader have recently been reported in the Damascus and Beirut press.

I should like here, if I may, to refer members to page 20 of doc. O.C. 1542 and to say that for a long time now we have had no Greek hashish in Egypt. Not only has cultivation ceased but existing stocks held by peasants have now all been handed in to a central authority in Athens and are being held pending computation of compensations. As soon as this is completed the stocks will be destroyed.

In respect of other aspects of the hashish situation in Egypt such as prices obtained by smugglers, tricks employed by them, numbers arrested and convicted, etc., etc., I need not here go over ground which is already fully covered in the C.N.I.B. report for 1933 referred to.

I may, however, allude to the forms in which hashish is consumed in Egypt as this is a subject which has not so far been discussed.

First and most popular is the "goza" or water-pipe consisting in its cheapest form of a polished cocoanut-shell and a perpendicular tube with a clay receptacle at the top for the tombac or hassan kef, a form of light tobacco leaf, on the top of which, when well alight, is placed a small portion of hashish. A bamboo stem at an angle of 45° protrudes from the cocoanut-shell and serves as a mouthpiece. When all is ready the pipe is vigorously puffed and the smoke deeply inhaled by the smoker who then passes the pipe to his neighbour and so on until it has completed the round of the assembly. For hashish smoking is mostly conducted in groups and is accompanied by a confused din of loud talk punctuated by peals of uncontrolled laughter as the fumes begin to take effect. Smoking continues until the senses become too numbed to permit of the pipe being held in the smokers' grasp. He then either tumbles off to sleep where he is or, if of stouter breed, manages to stagger home in time to drop off to the enjoyment or otherwise of the dreams of his disordered brain. This type of gathering is however becoming less and less common owing to the severity of the Egyptian law and the risks of detection.

Hashish is also smoked in cigarettes.

Next in popularity comes *manzoul* a form of sweetmeat composed as to 10 per cent of hashish melted in oil and as to 90 per cent of cheap chocolate powder mixed with the following spices: nutmeg, ginger, pepper, cloves and seeds of celery, onion, watercress and quince. This compound is kneaded by hand into a stiff paste which is then flattened out and stamped into discs about 1 cm. thick and 3 centimetres diameter. These discs are sold for 1 piastre each and are chewed slowly.

We also have ma'agoun the same as the madjun on page 2 of document O.C. 1542 (a). This is composed as to 10 per cent of hashish melted in oil and 90 per cent of spices mixed with honey. The compound is kneaded with dry powdered gum arabic and rolled into pills or boluses which are sold at $1\frac{1}{2}$ piastres per pill. These are swallowed whole and are mostly favoured by elderly people.

Both compounds by reason of containing hashish are of course prohibited by law in Egypt and the sentences inflicted on persons caught in possession of them are no whit less severe than those inflicted on the possessor or smoker of the purer form of hashish. Of the dangerous and undesirable attributes of the drug hashish there can be no question. Used as it is almost exclusively as an aphrodisiac it produces all the symptoms commonly associated with the use of white drugs except in the case of withdrawal which is not generally accompanied by the lamentable mental distress that characterises the treatment of white drug addicts.

As stated in the C.N.I.B. Report the use of hashish in Egypt is very often the prologue to crime and the bad characters of a village are generally found to be hashish smokers in the first place.

Although hashish has been known and used in Egypt for a long number of years, this fact ought not I think to be offered as any excuse for allowing it to continue to poison the youth of the country. In itself hashish constitutes another grave menace other than the medical one. The immense profits obtainable from even a single successful smuggling coup are constantly occupying the attention of the contraband fraternity. The incitement offered to crews of vessels calling at Egyptian ports is not easily resisted when the profit on a single kilogramme of hashish may be as high as 50 or 60 pounds. The Egyptian Government is obliged to maintain an expensive Coast-guard organisation in addition to various other offices both in the Customs and the Police purely for the purpose of combating the hashish smuggler. The constitution of its Frontiers Police is largely of an anti-contraband nature. Co-operation with the Egyptian Army Air Force, wireless communication, automobiles specially constructed for desert work, all these dispositions are directed against the smuggler in addition to the normal routine of keeping order amongst a widely scattered Bedouin population.

In fact Egypt is obliged to budget for a very considerable sum of money every year simply to keep out the smuggler of an article which is proscribed not only within her own boundaries but within those of the neighbouring countries from which it emanates.

At this point it may be permissible to consider for a moment the wider aspects of the hashish problem. I do not intend to nor have I the authority to discuss the question of a Convention for the Suppression of the Cultivation of Cannabis Indica. I may perhaps remark

that the 1925 Convention appears to be curiously weak on the subject of internal control of both the plant and the hashish extracts whether in the resinous or powder form. What does, however, seem to me to be a remarkable anomaly is that whilst the 1925 Convention only deals with the question of the prepared forms of hashish, no fewer than five of the countries represented at the present meeting have laws prohibiting the *cultivation* of the plant, *viz.*, Egypt since 1884, Greece since 1920, Bulgaria since 1925, Yugoslavia since 1929, Turkey since 1933, perhaps even earlier. *Cannabis indica* is not grown for any purpose in the following European countries (here I quote the friendly O.C. 1542 again), Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Danzig, Estonia, France, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Norway and Lithuania. Holland has on one occasion grown 17 acres and that was nine years ago and for scientific purposes. Italy grows hemp which has no narcotic properties, and Switzerland is preparing legislation to deal with the question.

Palestine, the Mandated Syrian Territories and Iraq all prohibit cultivation.

Surely there is here at least a remarkable indication of the attitude of a large part of the world towards hashish. In any case the existing convention cannot be said, I think, to treat the hashish question satisfactorily, and if it is agreed that some amendment is necessary Chapter IV of that Convention might perhaps be taken as a departing point of discussion of the whole question. The whole of Western Europe has no use for it and the Balkan States and Eastern Mediterranean countries including Asia Minor definitely prohibit it.

So may we not ask ourselves what good is it to anyone anyhow? On this simple basis, surely, it should not be impossible to formulate some sort of convention, though it is admitted that the cases of India and perhaps Persia and Siam present certain difficulties, and form a matter for discussion by more experienced persons than myself.

What I can and do definitely say is that Egypt very vigorously recommends and would most warmly welcome any project tending towards a world-wide outlawing of the *cannabis indica* plant. Meanwhile she again begs those neighbouring countries which have already prohibited its cultivation to redouble their efforts in the direction of detection and destruction of illicit crops. Determination and energy are all that is required. No great detective feats would appear to be necessary. If the crops themselves are remote and difficult of access, the process of preparation which I have described elsewhere gives, I think, I may say, the fullest opportunity to an alert local gendarmerie or police force to assert its powers.

In glancing back over these notes I have the suspicion that I may not have laid sufficient stress on the real moral and physical

dangers of hashish. I am consoled however to see that the representative of the United States of America has more eloquently described to you this aspect of the menace in his country.

What I want most especially to impress on this meeting is the peculiar vulnerability of Egypt with its vastly preponderating illiterate peasant class that offers such a remunerative market to the conscienceless smuggler and his countless agents. The normal Egyptian peasant is a simple, sober, hard-working, cheerful individual who instinctively dislikes hashish and despises those who use it. He can easily and will willingly do without it. But if he finds it constantly peddled under his nose who can blame him if he is tempted to try it? This is what the smuggler plays for and where alas he too often succeeds.

And why is it possible for the stuff to be obtained? Simply because of the propinquity of countries where illicit cultivation of the plant has not yet been successfully checked despite existing legislation *ad hoc*.

Before sitting down I should like to refer to Document 1542 (c) wherein appears a letter on another subject concerning hashish which I hope this Assembly may spare a moment to consider. The identification of hashish in the laboratory has, I believe, almost exclusively relied on the Beam test in the past. It is disconcerting to find that the efficacy of this test is no longer undisputed. The difficulties from a purely police point of view are not diminished by a recent admission which I received from our own Medico-Legal Expert in Egypt that hashish once swallowed and subjected even in the mildest form to the process of digestion fails when submitted to the Beam test to give the characteristic violet colour.

I conclude with a final reference to the invaluable document O.C. 1452, page 1 final paragraph.

"Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that the raw resin of Indian hemp is, up to the present, of no medicinal or industrial value. It is collected and is the subject of considerable trade only on account of the fact that when swallowed or smoked, it induces hashish intoxication."

Whilst assuming that the raw resin here mentioned may be taken to include prepared hashish as I have described it, I would add to that most incisive summary that it also encourages and promotes in a direct manner the existence of an ever increasing band of international rascals who, as in the case of white drugs, are able by a process of mass victimization to make fortunes which might cause even Croesus himself to rub his eyes in envious astonishment.

CHAPTER VI

Legislation in Egypt, situation in other countries and activities for combating drug trafficking

ARRÊTÉ INTRODUCING CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS TO THE LIST OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.—ARRÊTÉ PROHIBITING THE DELIVERY OF CERTAIN CHEMICAL SPECIALITIES WITHOUT DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS.—GREECE.—BULGARIA.—THE FAR EAST.—TURKEY.—POPPY CULTIVATION AUTHORIZED IN SPECIAL ZONES FOR ONE YEAR.—ROMANIA.

MINISTERIAL DECISIONS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR IN CONNECTION WITH NARCOTIC TRAFFIC

Extrait du Journal Officiel No. 92 du 25 octobre 1934

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR

ARRÊTÉ PORTANT MODIFICATION DE LA LISTE DES
SUBSTANCES STUPÉFIANTES

LE MINISTRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR,

Vu l'article 32 de la Loi No. 21 de 1928 réglementant le commerce et l'emploi des stupéfiants ;

Vu la liste des substances stupéfiantes mentionnées à l'article premier de la dite loi, modifiée par les Arrêtés des 1^{er} juillet 1929, 24 juin 1930, 2 novembre 1931, 2 juin 1932 et 8 mars 1934 ;

Sur la proposition du Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Hygiène Publique ;

ARRÊTE :

Art. 1.—Sont ajoutées à la liste des substances stupéfiantes les préparations suivantes :

- (1) Préparations des esters de l'ecgonine et de leurs sels.
- (2) Préparations de la dihydromorphine.

- (3) Préparations des esters de la dihydrooxycodéine, de la dihydrocodéine, de la dihydromorphine, de l'acétylodihydrocodéine, de la dihydromorphine et de leurs sels.
- (4) Préparations de la N. oxymorphine (genomorphine).
- (5) Préparations de composés N. oxymorphiniques et des autres composés morphiniques à azote pentavalent.
- (6) Préparations de l'ecgonine, de la thébaine, de la benzylmorphine et des autres étheroxydes de la morphine et de leurs sels (à l'exception de la méthylmorphine et de l'éthylmorphine et de leurs sels).

Art. 2.—Le présent arrêté entrera en vigueur deux mois après sa publication au "Journal Officiel."

Fait, le 23 Gamad Tani 1353 (2 octobre 1934).

(Traduction.)

(Signé): EL-KEISSY

Extrait du "Journal Officiel" No. 93 du 29 octobre 1934

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR

ARRÊTÉ PORTANT MODIFICATION DE L'ARTICLE PREMIER DE L'ARRÊTÉ DU 24 MARS 1932 INTERDISANT LA DÉLIVRANCE DE CERTAINES SPÉCIALITÉS PHARMACEUTIQUES SANS UNE ORDONNANCE DU MÉDECIN.

LE MINISTRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR,

Vu l'article 56 du Décret-Loi No. 14 de 1929 portant règlement sur les pharmacies et le commerce des substances vénéneuses;

Vu l'Arrêté en date du 24 mars 1932 interdisant la délivrance de certaines spécialités que sur présentation d'une ordonnance;

Sur la proposition du Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Hygiène Publique;

ARRÊTE:

Art. 1.—Sont exceptées des spécialités visées à l'article premier de l'Arrêté du 24 mars 1932, sus-visé, les spécialités mentionnées ci-après:

- (a) Les spécialités contenant l'une des substances vénéneuses mentionnées dans la liste annexée à l'Arrêté ministériel du 24 mars 1932 et destinées à l'usage externe.

- (b) Les spécialités contenant de la teinture de noix vomique, du nitrite de soude ou du protochlorure de mercure (calomel) pourvu que la dose de calomel ne dépasse pas 10 centigrammes par 24 heures.
- (c) Les cigarettes et poudres antiasthmatiques à base de Datura ou de belladonna.

Art. 2.—Le présent arrêté entrera en vigueur dès sa publication au "Journal Officiel."

Fait, le 7 Ragab 1353 (16 octobre 1934).

(Traduction.)

(Signé): EL-KEISSY.

GREECE

Certain important additions have been made to the Greek Law on Narcotic Drugs No. 5539 which, having been passed by the Chamber and the Senate, have been duly published and adopted since February 1934.

Penalties are increased for non-medical use of narcotic drugs or for irregular prescription by doctors of narcotic drugs.

Persons importing narcotic drugs without the necessary import and export certificate prescribed by the League of Nations may be sentenced to hard labour together with a fine of 2,000 drachmes for each gramme of white drugs if the total quantity involved is more than 1 kilogramme, and a fine of 75,000 drachmes for each kilogramme of opium or hashish if the total quantity involved is more than 25 kilogrammes.

In addition to the usual penalties for use of narcotic drugs, expulsion from former places of residence to places where addicts may be watched is to be carried out and periods of expulsion may vary from 3 months to 2 years or even 5 years if the offence is repeated.

In compliance with the article of Law No. 5539 requiring the delivery against compensation of all stocks of hashish held in Greece by cultivators and others, very large quantities have now been handed in to the Government stores at 42 rue Stournara, Athens. Up to

August 10, 1934, the following stocks were held under strict guard by the authorities :—

	Kilos.
Hashish extra quality	387·070
„ 1st quality	4,736·075
„ 2nd „	35,705·400
„ 3rd „	24,863·527
„ 4th „	15,334·820
„ 5th „	3,718·360
TOTAL	84,745·252

It is understood that as soon as the Committee detailed for the purpose has decided the amounts of compensation to be granted to the various owners, the whole of this immense stock of hashish is to be destroyed.

BULGARIA

The situation in Bulgaria has undergone a marked change according to the statement made to the Opium Advisory Commission last November by the permanent delegate of that country, M. ANTONOFF.

In the Report to the Council on the work of the Nineteenth Session of the Opium Advisory Commission held at Geneva from November 15 to 28, 1934, the following appear :—

“The Bulgarian Government has supplied statistics of imports of acid acetic anhydride in recent years and also figures for the production of raw opium. It appears from these that although there was indisputably a certain illicit output of dangerous drugs in 1932 it did not attain such proportions as the Committee's earlier information had tended to suggest.”

One satisfactory proof of Bulgaria's desire to rid herself of the opprobrium resulting from the former state of affairs is to be found in the following :—

“STATE GAZETTE” No. 58 of June 14, contains an announcement of the Minister of the Interior and Public Health, to the effect that the import of “Acidum aceticum anhydricum” will not in future be permitted except on production of a special certificate of the Public Health Direction which will demand an explanation as to the use to which this chemical will be put.

(2) This chemical forms one of the principal agents in the manufacture of opium salts, from the point of view of value coming next to acetone.

(3) "STATE GAZETTE" No. 59 of June 15, contains a further announcement of the above mentioned Ministry to the effect :—

(i) Producers of raw opium are obliged to furnish, not later than June 30, a return showing (a) the quantity of opium (kgs.) remaining over from 1932-1933 crop, (b) what area was placed under poppy during 1933-1934 for the purpose of opium production, (c) quantity (kgs.) of opium produced from the poppy thus cultivated. The return must contain the correct address of the producer and must be certified by the appropriate Rural Council. The latter must transmit these returns to the appropriate district medical officer not later than July 5, who will submit all the returns from his district to the Head Direction of Public Health by July 10, at the latest.

All mayors are obliged to see that this order is quickly and precisely obeyed. In cases where a producer fails to furnish his return in time or gives inaccurate information, a protocol is to be drawn up and the opium found in his possession will be confiscated.

(ii) Producers must not sell the opium produced by them except to persons who are authorised by the Direction to purchase opium, and they must keep a strict account of the quantity sold, the name and address of the buyer, and number and date of his permit.

(iii) Persons who wish to obtain a permit to trade in raw opium must be registered at the Circuit Court as a firm engaged in this trade. In the application to the Direction the number and date of the "STATE GAZETTE," containing notice of the firm's registration must be stated and it is necessary to produce a certificate of nationality and as to enjoyment of civil and political rights and a certificate of the local Government Council showing his place of residence and where the warehouse or warehouses in which opium is stored are situated.

(iv) Permits for trade in opium, issued by virtue of Order No. 7792 of 1934 (State Gazette No. 292/1934) are annulled and must be returned immediately to the Head Direction of Public Health.

A new Bill is being drafted which will bring Bulgarian legislation into line with the requirements of the Limitation Convention.

THE FAR EAST

China is trying a new scheme whose final aim is to abolish cultivation of the poppy and the use of opium throughout China within six years.

In case this may cause the reader to rub his eyes, it may be added that the Chinese representative at the XIXth Session of the Opium Advisory Commission last November told the members this and explained how the Chinese Government proposed to carry it out. He described it as a "temporary military régime in connection with the campaign against drugs" and said that the death penalty was prescribed (and had actually been carried out in certain cases) for recidivism.

A special authority, the Opium Suppression Supervisory Bureau, has been set up to co-ordinate and supervise the new regulations. It is under the direct orders of the President of the Military Council of the National Government and has special means of action at its disposal.

The Chinese representative's explanation of his Government's action came in for considerable criticism at the subsequent debate where it was pointed out that the new scheme involved the virtual creation of an opium monopoly in place of the former absolute prohibition.

The Commission, however, eventually expressed its desire to co-operate in the experiment and asked to be kept regularly informed as to its progress together with relative statistics.

AUTHORIZED ZONES FOR POPPY CULTIVATION IN TURKEY

Translation No. T.L. 477 dated November 19, 1934

OFFICIAL JOURNAL No. 2836 DATED 13/10/1934.

Decree No. 2/1413 dated 13/10/1934.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Economy, according to its note dated September 15, 1934, No. 27067 and on the advice of the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance dated September 26, 1934, No. 155/14943—The Council of Ministers in its meeting of October 13, 1934, decided that poppy cultivation be again authorized for the period of one year in the zones shown in the annexed list, drawn up by a Committee selected by the Ministers of Economy and Agriculture, in conformity with Art. 5 of Law No. 2253 on the

15173 and 15485.

Places where the Cultivation of Poppy is Authorized

ANKARA } Kaza Beypazar.
 } „ of Nallihan.

Vilayet of Afyonkarahisar.

Burdur.

BURSA	} Kaza Orhaneli. ,, Inegeul. ,, Yenichehir.
-------	--------	---

Vilayet of Biledjik.

Denizli.
Ehrikin

„ Eskişehir.
„ Isparta.

In the „Konya“ Direction the number and date of the „Sporn“

„ Kutahya.

Amasya.
Tchorum

„ Tokat.

Malatya.

Native of Biograd

BALIKESER	Namye or Bigadic.
	„ Kepsut.

... .. Kaza of Dursunbey.

” Sindirgi.

(Kaza of Echmé.

MANISA	"	Kula.
--------	--------	---	-------

... .. } „ Demirci.

„ Gordes.

Central Kaza of Aydin.

ROUMANIA

Disquieting news reached the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau during the past year of the increasing use of Roumania as a transit country for the smuggling of white drugs. The route favoured appeared to be from Roustchouk on the Bulgarian bank of the Danube across to Giurgiu on the Roumanian side and thence via Bucarest to Western Europe.

The presence of certain well-known international white drug smugglers in Bucarest seemed to support the suspicions of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau and an officer was sent to Bucarest in August. He had no difficulty in locating the smugglers although they had all given wrong addresses to the Bucarest Bureau for the control of foreigners. Full information about these persons and their movements including the possession of a specially built automobile for the smuggling of drugs was communicated to the Bucarest Police by the C.N.I.B. officer. The danger of an attempt on the part of these persons to start drug factories in Roumania consequent on the tightening up of control in Bulgaria was also pointed out to the Roumanian authorities.

CHAPTER VII

Extract from a report by the Information Section of the League of Nations on "The League of Nations and the Drug Traffic."

"Dangerous drugs such as morphine, heroin and cocaine have been likened graphically by the Opium Advisory Committee to "water under tremendous hydraulic pressure; it feels and saps its way steadily, irresistibly to every furthest point of the system to which the pressure reaches. It searches automatically and continuously for any flaw, any imperfection, any method of breaking down the iron barrier which surrounds it; it is for ever striving to overcome its bonds and become free.

The world requires at present for its medical needs about forty tons of dangerous manufactured drugs. About a dozen of these drugs are used today in medical practice—partly in the form of pharmaceutical preparations which number several hundreds. A flood of many thousands of other known or potential drugs — not at present needed in medicine but capable of abuse for the purpose of addiction and therefore liable to be put on the market if not banned — is held back by the barrier of international law represented by the Drug Conventions. These forty tons of the basic drugs are manufactured by approximately sixty licensed factories. The drugs are distributed throughout the world in the channels of the legitimate trade by these factories, by many hundreds of wholesalers and by many thousands of pharmacies.

"If these drugs succeed in finding a weak spot in the channels of legitimate distribution, and are able to break through into the illicit traffic, their value is suddenly multiplied many times over. The demand for them by the addict is not an ordinary economic demand. It is a desperate need which must be satisfied at almost any price. The illicit drug trafficker who satisfies that demand, and profits by it, is therefore constantly attempting to divert drugs from the legitimate trade channels of the world into the illicit traffic.

The purpose of this note is to show very briefly the nature of the problem as it faced the League at the beginning of its work and the general character of the steps taken to deal with the problem."

Between 1920 and 1931 the League produced various international conventions to regulate the trade in narcotic drugs and finally in 1931, produced the International Convention of Limitation of Manufacture, whereby every country submits its drug requirements to a controlling body at Geneva who approves or modify those demands and have the power to forbid the manufacturing countries to supply to any specific country drug supplies in excess of the amounts decided upon. Under this Convention the Supervisory Body is charged with the duty of examining the estimates furnished by Governments and framing estimates for all countries and territories which do not furnish them. The plan thus drawn up is legally binding on all parties to the Convention both in their relations with each other and with non-parties.

Universal application of the Estimates System.

"The estimates system is the only literally universal piece of international administration so far undertaken by the League, since it applies actively to every single State and separate administrative unit in the world. This system has been put into universal application from the very outset, and on the dates provided for in the Convention. This is a great achievement, and the congratulations of the Assembly are due to the Governments which contributed towards this result by furnishing their estimates in time. They are due also to the Supervisory Body which, despite the great difficulty and novelty of its task, succeeded from the very beginning in securing the universal application of the estimates system, which is essential to the successful operation of the Convention.

The result is all the more noteworthy since, in order to secure it, the Supervisory Body was obliged to make extensive use of the power conferred upon it under the Convention of drawing up estimates for all countries and territories which do not furnish them. It drew up estimates for no less than twenty-three countries and thirty-one territories.

The first statement of the estimated world requirements of dangerous drugs communicated to Governments of States Members and non-Members of the League of Nations by the Secretary-General on November 1, 1933, contained estimates for the year 1934 as regards fifteen drugs in respect of 188 countries and territories."

Stopping of Exports to countries exceeding their Estimates.

"The Convention provides that another organ, the Permanent Central Opium Board, which is referred to above in connection with the Geneva Convention shall check up the

statistics of actual international trade against the legally binding estimates contained in this Statement.

The Central Board, to which also the thanks of the Assembly are due for the part it has already played in applying the Convention, has throughout the year kept a careful check on all quarterly export and import returns against the total of the estimates for each drug for each country. It has not hesitated to use, on a number of occasions, the drastic power given to it under the Convention of stopping exports to countries which have exceeded the total of their estimates.

Whilst the Central Board has been obliged to note numerous cases of excess during the first six months of 1934, it is only in exceptional cases that these excesses have amounted to considerable quantities. Nevertheless, the demonstration which the Board has given of the reality of the provisions of Article 14 of the Convention will serve as a useful reminder of the fact that the obligation under the Convention not to exceed estimates, is clear and categorical.

The excesses which have occurred have no doubt been due in a number of cases to inadvertence, which further experience of the Convention will remedy. The attention of each Government has therefore been drawn to the necessity of keeping a close and constant check on the imports of each drug as against the country's estimate for that drug, in order to ensure that import certificates in excess of the estimate are not issued.

To ensure that adequate supplies of each drug shall be available without exceeding the estimate, the Convention provides not only for the keeping of adequate stocks but also for the leaving of a reasonable margin in the estimates to meet possible fluctuation in demand. It also provides for the making of supplementary estimates in cases where experience proves that the real needs of the country have been underestimated. The process of adjusting more closely the estimates to the real needs of the various countries has been going on during the course of the year 1934. Over eighty supplementary estimates were dealt with by the Supervisory Body between January and October."

A NEW PRECEDENT.

"The Assembly in 1933 expressed the hope that the Convention-embodiment as it did a bold conception without precedent in the history of international relations and international law, and proposing as it did the entire regulation of

a whole industry and of a branch of trade extending over the surface of the globe — would prove in practice to be a workable, valuable and effective instrument.

It is possible now to pass judgment on the Convention in the light of the experience, incomplete as yet but already striking, of its first year of application."

A "Planned Economy" on an International Scale.

"In the economic field the Convention limits on an *international basis*, directly, quantitatively and qualitatively, the manufacture of certain industrial products, and consequently the trade in the same, with strict reference to the volume of the legitimate demand for such products. It thus affords a practical illustration on the international scale, in the case of a particular industry, of the fundamental principles of what is usually known as a "planned economy."

Organisation of a real International Administration.

"In the legal and administrative fields the Convention has not merely imposed reciprocal obligations on States, but by establishing for the first time the principle of the complete supervision of an entire industry, it has made provision for and prescribed the organisation of a real international administration. This international administration will hence forward regulate and supervise, day by day, the relations of the contracting parties in their several capacities as manufacturers, exporters, importers or consumers of particular industrial products.

It is, moreover, a remarkable fact at the present time, when disappointments and failures are almost daily occurrences, that a work of international solidarity has been tried and has succeeded. It may now be said that close and effective co-operation exists between peoples, in one field at any rate—a limited but important field—and from the fact of its existence affords an example and a precedent.

This record of success in this important field of manufactured narcotic drugs, the forging of such a powerful instrument of international government as the international opium Conventions, and their successful application on a world-wide scale in the short space of thirteen years, would be inconceivable without the existence of the League."

CHAPTER VIII

Smuggling by steamship

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COASTGUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC.
From 1-12-1933 to 30-11-1934

Date	Port	Name of Steamship	Name of Company to which Steamship belongs	Drugs seized				Remarks
				Kind	Kg.	Gr.	Cg.	
2-12-1933	Suez	Harpa	Anglo-Saxon Coy.	Opium ...	—	257	—	In water.
2-12-1933	Port Said ...	—	—	Hashish ...	9	900	—	
7-12-1933	Alexandria ...	—	—	Opium ...	4	360	—	
15-12-1933	Port Said ...	Karkyra	Hellenic Coast Line... ..	Hashish ...	2	963	—	In water.
20-12-1933	"	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Opium ...	—	450	—	
5- 1-1934	"	Tarantia	Anchor Line	Hashish ...	—	996	—	
7- 1-1934	"	Sailing vessel ...	—	" ...	—	270	—	In water.
18- 1-1934	"	—	—	" ...	2	230	—	
23- 1-1934	Alexandria ...	—	—	" ...	12	175	—	
24- 1-1934	"	Bilkas	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Opium ...	—	250	—	In water.
24- 1-1934	"	Bilkas	" " " " " " " " " "	" ...	—	620	—	
28- 1-1934	Port Said ...	Masula	British India Steam Navi- gation Coy.	Hashish ...	2	465	—	
3- 2-1934	Alexandria ...	—	—	Opium ...	—	575	—	In water.
13- 2-1934	"	Mariette Pasha...	Cie Messageries Maritime	Hashish ...	3	300	—	
28- 2-1934	Alexandria ...	—	—	" ...	—	710	—	
5- 3-1934	Damietta ...	—	—	" ...	—	414	—	In water.
7- 3-1934	Alexandria ...	Mariette Pasha ...	Cie Messageries Maritime...	" ...	—	930	—	
2- 3-1934	"	Ganga	Lloyd Triestino... ..	" ...	3	—	—	

28- 2-1934	Alexandria...	Felucca ...	—	—	—	710	—	In water.
5- 3-1934	Damietta ...	—	—	—	—	414	—	
7- 3-1934	Alexandria ...	Mariette Pasha ...	Cie Messageries Maritime...	—	—	930	—	
9- 3-1934	—	Gange ...	Lloyd Triestino...	—	3	400	—	
4- 3-1934	Port Said ...	Kinshu Maru ...	Dairen Kisen Kaisha ...	Opium ...	7	149	—	
31- 3-1934	Suez ...	Felucca ...	—	Hashish ...	—	40	—	In water.
5- 4-1934	Port Said ...	—	—	—	2	120	—	
5- 4-1934	Suez ...	Massaua ...	Tirrenia Navigation Coy.	—	4	20	—	
12- 4-1934	Port Said ...	Vessel ...	—	Opium ...	3	50	—	
13- 4-1934	Ismailia ...	Felucca ...	—	Opium ...	1	285	—	
18- 4-1934	Suez ...	Litiopa ...	Martin Mosvold...	Opium ...	14	955	—	In water.
25- 4-1934	Alexandria ...	—	—	Hashish ...	1	940	—	"
26- 4-1934	" ...	—	—	Opium ...	18	425	—	
29- 4-1934	" ...	Antares ...	Guiseppe Castaldi ...	Hashish ...	—	780	—	In water.
30- 4-1934	Port Said ...	—	—	—	3	750	—	"
30- 4-1934	Damietta ...	—	—	—	—	890	—	"
18- 5-1934	Alexandria ...	—	—	—	3	600	—	"
19- 5-1934	" ...	—	—	—	1	650	—	"
22- 5-1934	Port Said ...	—	—	Opium ...	6	070	—	"
24- 5-1934	Port Said ...	—	—	Hashish ...	7	320	—	"
18- 5-1934	Alexandria ...	Ausonia ...	Lloyd Triestino ...	Heroin ...	1	10	—	
5- 6-1934	Port Said ...	Launch ...	Shell Coy ...	Hashish ...	1	950	—	
23- 6-1934	Alexandria ...	—	—	Opium ...	1	835	—	In water.
4- 7-1934	" ...	—	—	Hashish ...	6	575	—	"
13- 7-1934	" ...	—	—	—	7	820	—	"
16- 7-1934	Port Said ...	Weissenfels...	Hensa Line Coy. ...	—	4	130	—	"
21- 7-1934	" ...	—	—	—	—	495	—	
23- 7-1934	Alexandria ...	—	—	Opium ...	8	150	—	In water.
30- 7-1934	" ...	—	—	Hashish ...	1	630	—	"
31- 7-1934	Port Said ...	War Sirdar...	British Admiralty ...	—	1	750	—	"
13- 8-1934	Suez ...	Harpa ...	Anglo-Saxon Co. ...	Opium ...	2	055	—	"
19- 8-1934	Alexandria ...	—	—	—	1	020	—	
				Hashish ...	4	—	—	In water.

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COASTGUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC.

From 1-12-1933 to 30-11-1934 (contd.)

Date	Port	Name of Steamship	Name of Company to which Steamship belongs	Drugs seized				Remarks
				Kind	Kg.	Gr.	Cg.	
1- 9-1934	Port Said ...	—	—	Hashish ...	13	370	—	In water.
1- 9-1934	" ...	Solna ...	A/S. Senita...	" ...	2	420	—	
3- 9-1934	Alexandria...	—	—	" ...	2	500	—	In water.
15- 9-1934	Port Said ...	—	—	" ...	—	290	—	"
21- 9-1934	Alexandria...	—	—	Opium ...	22	380	—	In water.
1-10-1934	Port Said ...	Felucca ...	—	Hashish ...	—	595	—	"
16-10-1934	Alexandria...	El Nil...	Société "Misr" de Navigation Maritime ...	Heroin ...	1	500	—	"
16-10-1934	" ...	—	—	Hashish ...	—	670	—	In water.
16-10-1934	" ...	—	—	" ...	—	215	—	"
16-10-1934	" ...	—	—	" ...	13	950	—	"
23-10-1934	Suez ...	Harpa ...	Anglo Saxon Co. ...	Opium ...	—	230	—	"
23-10-1934	" ...	Massaua ...	Tirrenia Navigation Co. ...	Hashish ...	2	920	—	"
31-10-1934	Port Said ...	Elysia ...	Anchor Line ...	" ...	1	820	—	"
10-11-1934	Alexandria...	—	—	Opium ...	19	50	—	In water.
15-11-1934	Suez ...	Eritrea ...	Tirrenia Navigation Co. ...	Hashish ...	1	761	—	"
15-11-1934	Port Said ...	Cesar Mabro ...	G. & T. Mabro...	" ...	4	371	—	"
18-11-1934	Suez ...	Harpa ...	Anglo-Saxon Co. ...	Opium ...	9	280	—	"
TOTAL ...					342	885	—	

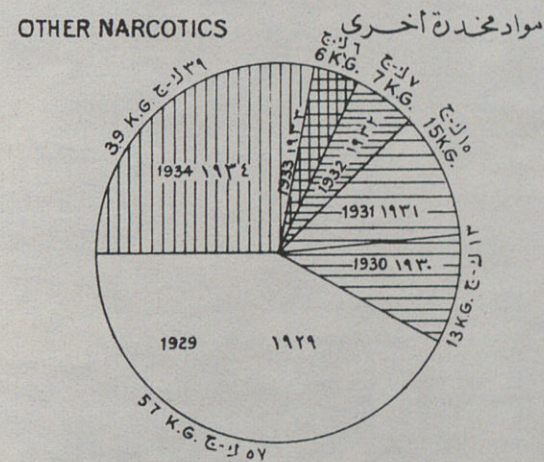
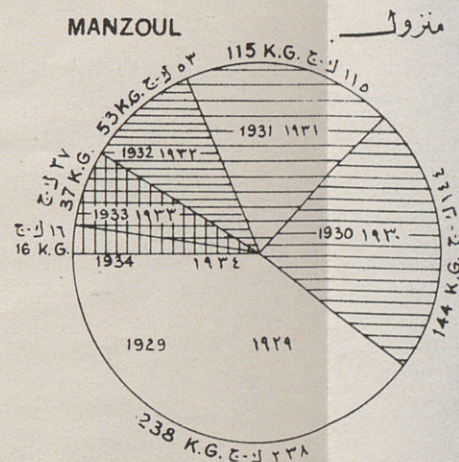
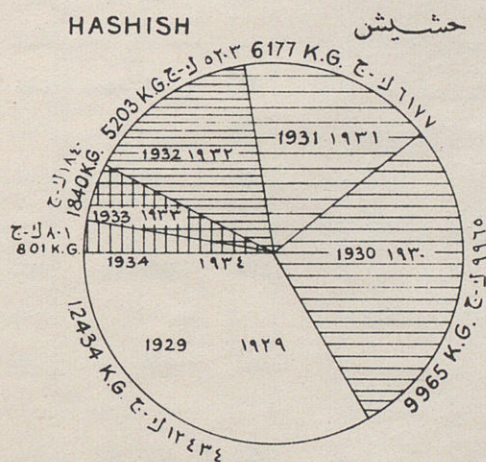
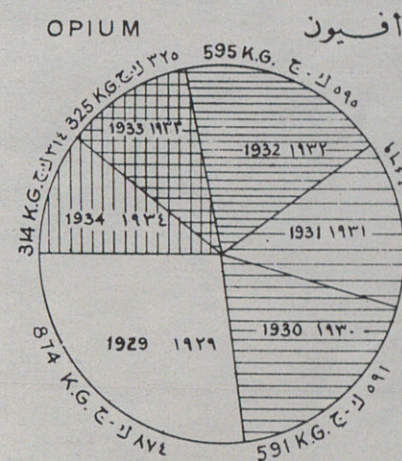
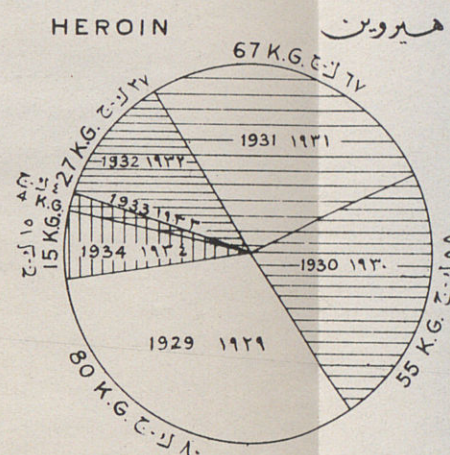
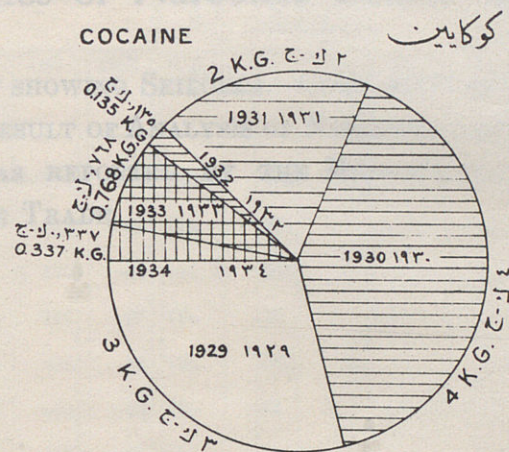
RECAPITULATION

Name of Company	Actual No. of seizures	Hashish		Opium		Heroin		Total	
		K.	Gr.	K.	Gr.	K.	Gr.	K.	Gr.
Anglo-Saxon	4	—	—	10	787	—	—	10	787
British Admiralty	2	—	839	2	055	—	—	2	894
Hellenic Coast Line	1	2	963	—	—	—	—	2	963
Société Misr (De Navigation Maritime)	1	—	—	—	—	1	500	1	500
Khedivial Mail Line	3	—	—	1	320	—	—	1	320
A. S. Sanita	1	2	420	—	—	—	—	2	420
Anchor Line	2	2	816	—	—	—	—	2	816
Hensa Line	1	—	495	—	—	—	—	—	495
British India Steam Navi- gation	1	2	465	—	—	—	—	2	465
Lloyd Triestino	2	3	930	—	—	1	010	4	940
Messageries Maritimes	2	3	714	—	—	—	—	3	714
Dairen Kisen Kaisha	1	—	—	7	400	—	—	7	400
Tirrenia Navigation	3	6	801	—	—	—	—	6	801
Martin Mosvold	1	—	—	1	285	—	—	1	285
G. & T. Mabro	1	4	371	—	—	—	—	4	371
Guiseppe Castaldi... ..	1	18	425	—	—	—	—	18	425
Shell	1	1	950	—	—	—	—	1	950
Feluccas, Sailing vessels and Fishing boats	7	25	059	3	050	—	—	28	109
TOTAL	35	76	248	25	897	2	510	104	655
In water or at coast	31	170	270	67	960	—	—	238	230
GRAND TOTAL	66	246	518	93	857	2	510	342	885

GENERAL TOTAL COMPARED WITH TOTAL OF 1932, 1933 AND 1934.

Kind			In Water or at Coast			On Board Vessels			TOTAL			
			Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.	
Habsish	1934	170	270	—	76	248	—	246	518	—
			1933	425	638	—	545	592	—	971	230	—
			1932	2,694	113	—	896	003	—	3,590	116	—
Opium...	1934	67	960	—	25	897	—	93	857	—
			1933	144	745	—	69	530	—	214	275	—
			1932	330	930	—	182	533	—	513	463	—
Heroin...	1934	—	—	—	2	510	—	2	510	—
			1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			1932	—	—	—	9	612	—	9	612	—
Morphine	1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocaine	1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1934	238	230	—	104	655	—	342	885	—
			1933	570	383	—	615	122	—	1,185	505	—
			1932	3,025	043	—	1,088	148	—	4,113	191	—

موازنة بين كميات المواد المخدرة التي ضبطت في القطر المصري في السنين من ١٩٢٩ الى ١٩٣٤
 ETAT COMPARATIF DES SAISIES DE NARCOTIQUES EN EGYPTE PENDANT LES ANNEES 1929 À 1934
 COMPARISON OF SEIZURES OF NARCOTICS IN EGYPT DURING 1929 TO 1934



N.B.—9157 kilogrammes of opium transhipped to Formosa in 1931 for legal consumption are not included.

N.B.—Non compris le transbordement de 9157 Kilogrammes d'opium à destination de Formosa, en 1931, pour consommation légale.

ملاحظة - لا يدخل ضمن هذه الموازنة ٩١٥٧ كيلوجرام من الأفيون أرسلت نقلاً من باخرة أخرى إلى باخرة أخرى إلى فرموزا في سنة ١٩٣١ لاستهلاكها بالطرق المشروعة

CHAPTER IX

Quantities of Narcotics Seized during the year

STATEMENT SHOWING SEIZURES.—COMPARATIVES STATEMENT SHOWING
THE RESULT OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS 1923-
1934 AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL OFFICER.—TRICKS
OF THE TRADE.

111	43	On entry into Country	Alexandria Govt.
134	474	In Interior	...
37	32	On entry into Country	Suez Canal Govt.
137	325	In Interior	...
23	12	On entry into Country	Suez Governorate
65	42	In Interior	...
3	3	On entry into Country	Beni Suef Govt.
40	10	In Interior	...
—	—	On entry into Country	Matruh Province
31	71	In Interior	...
—	—	On entry into Country	Matruh Province
30	42	In Interior	...
—	—	On entry into Country	Shubra Province
303	208	In Interior	...
—	—	On entry into Country	Ismailia Province
198	102	In Interior	...
—	—	On entry into Country	Chania Province
136	122	In Interior	...
—	—	On entry into Country	Belchis Province
105	72	In Interior	...
—	—	On entry into Country	Giza Province
36	21	In Interior	...
—	—	On entry into Country	Beni Suef Prov.
30	20	In Interior	...
—	—	On entry into Country	Ismailia Province
20	28	In Interior	...

SHOWING KIND AND QUANTITY OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN EGYPT

Provinces, Governorates and other Departments	Number of cases of Seizures	Number of Accused	Cocaine			Heroin			Opium
			Kgr.	Gr.	Ogr.	Kgr.	Gr.	gr.	
Cairo Governorate	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	574	995	—	224	92	9	879	2
Alexandria Govte.	On entry into Country	69	111	—	—	—	3	408	115
	In Interior	674	1,124	—	1	84	—	750	2
Suez Canal Govte.	On entry into Country	56	97	—	—	—	—	208	82
	In Interior	85	137	—	—	—	—	1	—
Suez Governorate	On entry into Country	12	23	—	—	—	—	—	17
	In Interior	48	65	—	—	—	—	—	2
Damiatta Govte.	On entry into Country	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	3
Menoufia Province	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	71	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qalioubia Province	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	43	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sharqia Province ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	209	263	—	—	—	—	1	—
Daqahlia Province	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	105	169	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gharbia Province	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	125	160	—	—	—	—	228	—
Beheira Province	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	72	94	—	105	—	—	—	—
Giza Province ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	31	36	—	3	—	—	3	—
Beni Suef Prov. ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	39	50	—	—	—	—	6	—
Fayoum Province	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	26	29	—	—	—	—	—	—

ERN
 DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1-12-1933 UP TO 29-11-1934.

Gr.	Opium			Hashish			Manzoul (1)			Other Narcotics (2)			Total		
	gr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.
879	2	124	17	52	771	56	6	910	65	36	101	—	100	011	57
408	115	536	10	309	922	60	—	13	—	—	374	70	429	254	70
750	2	363	47	8	277	61	8	042	86	—	597	67	020	033	89
208	82	832	38	130	717	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	213	758	43
1	—	993	85	12	466	92	—	006	50	—	—	25	13	468	82
—	17	252	94	5	907	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	160	43
—	2	202	13	7	728	87	—	—	—	—	001	—	9	932	—
—	—	—	—	41	480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	480	—
—	3	908	85	—	718	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	627	548	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	270	78	2	594	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	865	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	916	06	1	704	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	620	44
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	359	19	39	516	72	—	—	—	—	3	12	39	880	73
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	511	03	2	700	37	—	181	25	—	4	22	3	396	90
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	638	39	13	775	95	—	631	50	1	74	16	682	682	82
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	46	54	2	905	20	—	250	55	—	—	—	3	307	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	13	53	—	225	92	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	281	50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	622	04	1	034	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	662	46
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	036	80	—	33	05	—	—	—	—	8	49	—	096	34

SHOWING KIND AND QUANTITY OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN DURING

Provinces, Governorates and other Departments		Number of Cases of Seizures	Number of Accused	Cocaine			Heroin			Opium
				Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kgr.	Gr.	gr.	
Minya Province	{	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		In Interior... ..	34	39	—	—	—	—	4	—
Assiout Province	{	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		In Interior	212	229	—	2	50	—	2	9
Girga Province	{	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		In Interior	175	197	—	—	20	—	16	13
Qena Province	{	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		In Interior	66	74	—	—	—	—	—	1
Aswân Province	{	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		In Interior	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frontiers Admin. ...	{	On entry into Country	41	57	—	—	—	—	—	58
		In Interior	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	{	On entry into Country	181	291	—	—	—	3	61	274
		In Interior	2,608	3,816	—	337	46	11	12	40
		GRAND TOTAL	2,789	4,107	—	337	46	14	73	314
		TOTAL of 1933	—	4,350	—	768	15	3	85	325
		„ „ 1932	—	7,134	—	135	02	26	88	595
		„ „ 1931	—	11,649	1	651	98.5	67	100	625

(1) Manzul consists of a mixture of hashish, dry spices and herbs.

(2) This column includes: (a) Chocolates mixed with hashish; (b) A mixture of cocaine and heroin sulphate.

(3) Includes 9157 kilogrammes of opium transhipped to Formosa for legal consumption.

URN
IN DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1-12-1933 UP TO 29-11-1934 (contd.).

Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Hashish			Manzoul (1)			Other Narcotics (2)			Total		
				Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	499	05	—	503	34	—	—	—	—	—	204	70	251	39
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	9	499	15	6	138	01	—	—	—	—	220	—	15	879	86
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104	13	046	16	3	872	87	—	8	50	—	156	10	17	248	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	976	80	—	12	07	—	114	16	—	302	26	2	410	72
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	125	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	78
—	58	490	—	155	835	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214	325	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	274	111	42	643	862	34	—	013	—	—	347	70	921	978	56
12	40	153	7	156	980	—	16	181	97	39	007	80	255	783	78
739	314	265	19	800	842	34	16	194	97	39	382	50	1,177	762	4
852	325	285	66	1,840	058	32	36	842	90	6	109	50	2,212	917	71
888	595	168	91	5,203	226	76	53	370	93	7	303	86	5,886	093	66
005	625	973	29	6,177	290	295	115	226	35	14	622	82	16,001	769	85.5

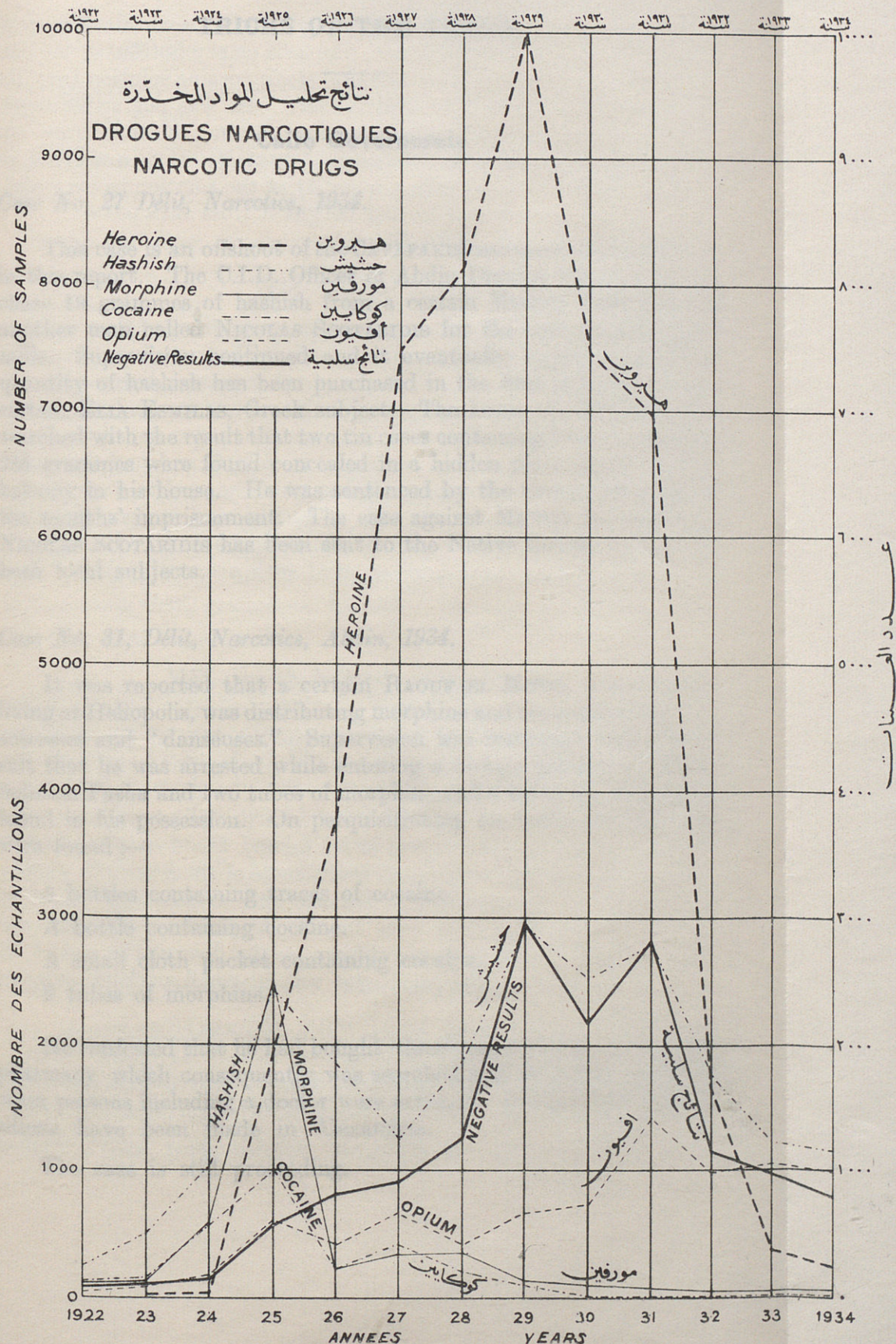
in sulphates; (c) Morphine.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1923 TO 1934
AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICAL LEGAL OFFICE

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
No. of Samples ...	3,304	3,675	5,659	14,073	13,028	16,849	12,283	11,102	7,314	9,044	2,531	948
Negative Results ...	794	983	1,155	2,820	2,167	2,977	1,275	925	820	588	159	101
Hashish... ..	1,173	1,214	1,759	2,789	2,534	2,935	1,865	1,260	1,853	2,465	1,016	500
Opium	992	1,052	989	1,433	756	681	420	669	407	621	162	83
Heroin	261	377	1,685	6,947	7,456	10,000	8,150	7,475	3,783	1,872	35	11
Morphine	49	39	48	74	115	134	353	347	225	2,500	590	105
Cocaine	7	5	5	10	—	122	220	426	226	1,000	569	148
Other drugs	28	5	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

المعمل الكيماوى - مصلحة الطب الشرعى

LABORATOIRE CHIMIQUE. DEPARTEMENT MEDICO-LEGAL.
CHEMICAL LAB. MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT.



جمله العينات
التي تم تحليلها
افونين
هيروين
مورفين
كوكايين
حشيش
مخدرات اخرى

نتائج تحليل المواد المخدرة

السنة	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
هيروين	32	43	106	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
حشيش	71	98	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
مورفين	113	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
كوكايين	99	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
افونين	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
نتائج سلبية	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

السنة	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
هيروين	592	948	2531	9044	7314	11102	12283	15849	13028	4073	5659	3675	3304
حشيش	89	101	159	588	820	925	1275	2167	2820	1155	983	794	794
مورفين	241	500	1016	2463	1853	1260	1865	2935	2534	2789	1759	1214	1173
كوكايين	38	83	162	621	407	669	420	681	756	1433	983	1052	992
افونين	11	35	1872	3783	7475	8150	10000	7456	6947	1685	377	261	261
نتائج سلبية	105	105	590	2500	225	347	353	134	115	74	48	39	49
مورفين	119	148	569	1000	226	426	220	122	10	5	5	7	7
كوكايين	119	148	569	1000	226	426	220	122	10	5	5	7	7
افونين	119	148	569	1000	226	426	220	122	10	5	5	7	7
نتائج سلبية	119	148	569	1000	226	426	220	122	10	5	5	7	7

RESULTAT D'ANALYSE

السنة	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
هيروين	592	948	2531	9044	7314	11102	12283	15849	13028	4073	5659	3675	3304
حشيش	89	101	159	588	820	925	1275	2167	2820	1155	983	794	794
مورفين	241	500	1016	2463	1853	1260	1865	2935	2534	2789	1759	1214	1173
كوكايين	38	83	162	621	407	669	420	681	756	1433	983	1052	992
افونين	11	35	1872	3783	7475	8150	10000	7456	6947	1685	377	261	261
نتائج سلبية	105	105	590	2500	225	347	353	134	115	74	48	39	49
مورفين	119	148	569	1000	226	426	220	122	10	5	5	7	7
كوكايين	119	148	569	1000	226	426	220	122	10	5	5	7	7
افونين	119	148	569	1000	226	426	220	122	10	5	5	7	7
نتائج سلبية	119	148	569	1000	226	426	220	122	10	5	5	7	7

TRICKS OF THE TRADE

Cairo Governorate

Case No. 27 Délit, Narcotics, 1934.

This case is an offshoot of the CAVAFAKIS case mentioned elsewhere in this report. The C.I.D. Officer of Abdin District was able to purchase 19 grammes of hashish from a certain MICHEL SOUPIDIS and another man called NICOLAS SCOTARIDIS for the sum of L.E. 2·500 mills. Supervision continued and it eventually appeared that this quantity of hashish has been purchased in the first instance from a certain ELIA ESMILAS, Greek subject. The house of this latter was searched with the result that two tin cases containing hashish weighing 283 grammes were found concealed in a hidden place on the roof of balcony in his house. He was sentenced by the Greek Consulate to ten months' imprisonment. The case against MICHEL SOUPIDIS and NICOLAS SCOTARIDIS has been sent to the Native Courts as they are both local subjects.

Case No. 31, Délit, Narcotics, Abdin, 1934.

It was reported that a certain RAOUF EL MOTELI, a land-owner living at Heliopolis, was distributing morphine and cocaine to European actresses and "danseuses." Supervision was instituted with the result that he was arrested while entering a certain pension at Sharia Suliman Pasha and two tubes of morphine and a bottle of cocaine were found in his possession. On perquisitioning his house the following were found :—

5 bottles containing traces of cocaine.

A bottle containing cocaine.

A small cloth packet containing cocaine.

2 tubes of morphine.

He confessed that he had bought these narcotics from a Clot Bey pharmacy which consequently was searched and its owner and three other persons including a doctor were arrested. Several other perquisitions have been made in Alexandria.

The case is still proceeding.

Case No. 28, Délit, Narcotics, Sayeda, 1934.

Information was received by the police that a certain RAMADAN HASSAN MUSA, alias EL SHEBIBY, who sells empty bottles at the outpatient clinic of Qasr el Einy Hospital steals cocaine solution from the said hospital and sells it to addicts there. He was put under supervision and was arrested while receiving cocaine solution from one of the hospital attendants. A certain AHMED MUSTAFA, a well-known addict, was also arrested with a quantity of the solution in his possession. It was proved that he had bought it from RAMADAN.

The case is still proceeding.

Case No. 29, Délit, Narcotics, Sayeda, 1934.

The Sayeda Zenab Police authorities were informed that a certain person who wore a turban and came originally from Aswân was distributing heroin with the assistance of other persons living with him in the same house. He was placed under supervision and it appeared that this man was no other than MOHAMED BASTAWY, one of the NAFÉ' gang and that he had been sentenced in default and had absconded. Instead of the smart European clothes which he used to wear, he now adopted the native clothes with a turban and a long beard to show that he belonged to one of the religious sects. He, together with his assistants, have been arrested with a quantity of heroin in their possession.

Case is proceeding.

Case No. 43, Délit, Narcotics, Darb el Ahmar, 1934.

The Darb el Ahmar police received intimation that a dentist called MAHMUD HASSAN EL ABIAD who had a clinic at Sharia El Manasra, Muski District, had, together with other persons, hired a room in a house in the Darb el Ahmar District which he used as a secret den for packing heroin and for the use of addicts. On August 24, 1934, the room in question was raided at 2 a.m. and the doctor as well as certain other persons were found there, some of them busy in packing heroin and others inhaling it. Balance and weights and labels for affixing on heroin packets were found. A quantity of heroin was also seized but a part of it was thrown on the floor at the end of the raid by the police. The remainder was in small packets weighing $8\frac{3}{4}$ grammes.

They were sentenced as follows by the Narcotics Court:—

MAHMUD HASSAN EL ABIAD— $1\frac{1}{2}$ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

SAID HAFEZ BAYUMI— $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.

MOHAMED AHMED SAADALLA—2½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.

HASSAN ISMAIL SHATAT—2½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.

MOHAMED HAFEZ BAYUMI—2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

MOHAMED MOHAMED EL BARBARI—6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30.

Case No. 11, Délit, Narcotics, Khalifa, 1934.

Certain bedouins were trafficking in narcotics by the Jewish tombs at Basatine. This is a lonely place and out in the desert, special precautions had, therefore, to be taken. A police confidant got in touch with two of the tombs night-guards and they agreed to sell him two pantouffles of hashish at the rate of L.E. 9 each. It was impossible for a police force to appear at the place without being recognised. The force therefore went there disguised in the clothes of a survey engineer and his assistants with their "entourage" and surveying necessities. A sign had already been agreed upon with the police confidant that the force should first deliver a shot in the air and that he should reply a similar shot to indicate his exact spot. This was done and the bedouin guardian was arrested in a tomb in possession of 292 grammes of hashish. The second guardian escaped.

The case is proceeding.

Case No. 13, Délit, Narcotics, Khalifa, 1934.

The police were informed that certain bedouins were trafficking in narcotics at Sakakini District disguised as shepherds. A police confidant succeeded in obtaining their confidence and agreed with them to buy a quantity of hashish at the rate of P.T. 100 per ounce. The necessary police force was sent in the appointed time disguised as an architect with his assistants. Three bedouins were arrested and 198 grammes of hashish were seized.

Case is proceeding.

Case No. 16, Délit, Narcotics, Khalifa, 1934.

A certain HAMED MAHMUD MUSA was trafficking in narcotics under the cover of the profession of painter. A police confidant was detailed to approach HAMED but this latter refused to hand over the stuff before he received the price. The case was temporarily dropped.

On the following day, however, two of the associates of HAMED one of them being a moulderer in the Ministry of Waqfs, met the police confidant to come to an agreement with him. Both were arrested and 25 grammes of hashish were found with the moulderer who engaged to help the police in arresting HAMED the painter. A bargain was arranged between the police confidant and HAMED by which the latter consented to sell 150 grammes of hashish for the sum of L.E. 12. The painter entered his shop and produced the hashish pantoufles from underneath a wooden cupboard. All were arrested. The case is now proceeding. The hashish seized weighed 154 grammes.

Case No. 17, Délit, Narcotics, Khalifa, 1934.

Certain Saidis (Upper Egyptians) have taken the callings of fruit and pottery sellers as a cover for trafficking in opium.

A police officer disguised as a native merchant succeeded in obtaining 149 grammes and arrested three persons.

The case is now before the Court.

Alexandria Governorate

Case No. 41, Délit, Narcotics, Alexandria Port Police, 1934.

A certain sailor of the s.s. "AUSONIA" named GIANCAR FRANCESCO agreed with an Italian woman named CATERINA VENTURELLI, also working on the same boat, to help him to smuggle one kilo and 10 grammes of heroin. He was arrested while passing the Customs inspection zone and it appeared that the person to whom the quantity of drugs was to be delivered was waiting at Mohamed Aly Square. He was also arrested.

Case No. 63, Délit, Narcotics, Alexandria Port Police, 1934

The accused GEORGE FUNARIS, Italian, resorted to a really clever way of hiding the heroin but he had not a steady appearance. He was suspected and searched twice with the result that 989 grammes of heroin were found sewn in the foldings of his flannel.

Case No. 65, Délit, Narcotics, Alexandria Port Police, 1934.

The accused in this case, a Syrian named KAMEL SELIM EL HAMMAWY, who arrived from Syria with his baggage, had a water jar with him. No one could think that the water jar contained anything but water, yet it was found that it contained 648 grammes of hashish.

Case No. 95, Délit, Narcotics, Gumruk Police, 1934.

IBRAHIM MOHAMED ABDEL RAHMAN is a well-known trafficker in narcotics. His shop was raided and the following were found in a towel that was tied up:—

A water melon.

A round loaf of bread made of fine flour weighing about one oke.

A cigarette box.

A paper containing some cheese.

The loaf of bread was not in a normal condition. It was carefully examined and in one of its sides there was a hole covered with an even and regular piece of bread. This piece of bread was removed when a hashish pantoufle appeared weighing 116 grammes. The accused was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and L.E. 200 fine.

Suez Canal Governorate

Case No. 22, Délit, Port Police, 1934.

OMAR ABDEL KADER is known as being a narcotics carrier and trafficker in Egyptian ports. During the ship's stay in port it was reported that a quantity of Indian hashish was in his possession which he exposed for sale. Arrangements were made whereby he was arrested in flagrant délit in possession of 996 grammes of hashish.

He was sentenced by the Customs Commission to a fine of L.E. 9 and 960 mills. and was handed over to the ship's captain his services being required.

The result of the sentence by the Courts is not yet known.

Case No. 31, Délit, Port Police, 1934.

A certain EWEIS MOHAMED EWEIS EL BELESSI is known as a hashish smoker. He was arrested in the port and one gramme of hashish was found hidden in his boat.

He was tried by the Court of First Instance and found innocent. An appeal was lodged which has not yet been heard.

Case No. 540, Délit, Kism el Awal, 1934.

MOHAMED MOHAMED EL HALAWANI, HASSAN ABU EL NAGA and HUSSEIN MOHAMED MOSBAH are well-known smugglers. It was reported that they will assemble in the shop of MOHAMED MOHAMED EL HALAWANI—who is a milk merchant in the European quarter—

in order that a quantity of narcotics may be exposed for HUSSEIN MOHAMED MOSBAH. A force of police went to the place of their meeting and arrested them. One kilo 216 grammes of hashish were seized. The house of HUSSEIN MOHAMED MOSBAH was also searched and a quantity of heroin weighing 3 grammes 25 centigrammes was found

HUSSEIN MOHAMED MOSBAH was previously accused in EL GARRAHI's case and released owing to insufficient proofs.

They were fined by the Customs Commission L.E. 12.160 collectively and on being tried by the Courts they were given the following sentences:—

MOHAMED MOHAMED EL HALAWANI—1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

HASSAN ABU EL NAGA—3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

HUSSEIN MOHAMED MOSBAH—3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

Case No. 471, Délit, Kism Talet, 1934.

THABET MOHAMED ABDEL HADI and RASHAD EL SAYED EL GABARI are known as narcotic traffickers. The first named using the second as a distributor.

On September 12, 1934, a force of police proceeded to arrest them. When accused noticed the presence of the police, THABET MOHAMED ABDEL HADI swallowed a quantity of opium and the rest of the drug—3 grammes, 425 centigrammes—were seized in his hand. His intestines were subjected to medical analysis which proved that he had really swallowed a quantity of opium.

Both were sentenced by the Courts to one year's imprisonment and L.E. 200 fine. They have appealed the sentence but the case has not yet been heard.

Case No. 842, Délit, Kism Tani, 1934.

A certain MOHAMED IBRAHIM ABDEL AL, Head Master of El Amir Faruk Compulsory School at Port Said, was reported to have relations with smugglers, *i.e.* that he was acting as an intermediate between them and exposing samples, and after making an agreement with regard to the price, he used to bring the quantities required. Being a School Master, his task was facilitated by his social position.

On October 4, 1934, a force of police went to the school where they found a piece of hashish (as a sample) weighing one gramme kept hidden in a drawer of his desk.

He was tried by the Courts and found innocent. An appeal was lodged but not yet heard.

Customs Administration

Case No. 6765, 1934.

A certain ALY ALY TAMAN had with him four large slices of fresh meat. On examination it was found that they contained 4 kilos and 800 grammes of opium.

Case No. 6873.

While the passengers arriving from Palestine were passing through the Customs inspection zone at Kantara, a bedouin was suspected. On searching him nothing was found. Eventually his headgear (ekal) was examined and found to contain a quantity of opium cleverly wound up with the folding of the ekal.

Case No. 6935, 1934.

A Suez Customs detective passing by the latrines of the passport office noticed that a part of the ground had been recently interfered with. Removing the dust slightly with his stick, he smelt opium, but there was nobody near the place. He took refuge behind a wooden wall nearby until he saw a sweeper of the passport office and another person arriving and sitting on a trolley quite close to the place where the opium was discovered. The sweeper then left when the other person unearthed a packet of opium which was subsequently seized and found to contain 3 kilos and 760 grammes.

CHAPTER X

Addiction and Trafficking in Egypt

PREVALENCE OF ADDICTION.—NATIONALITIES OF TRAFFICKERS.—TRADES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE.—AGES AND PROFESSIONS OF PERSONS IN THE TRADE.—NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN CENTRAL PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1934, UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS.—ANALYSIS OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS.—TRADES OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS.—PERCENTAGE OF WAGES SPENT BY ADDICTS.—AGES OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS.—COMBINED TABLE SHOWING PREVIOUS OFFICIAL CONVICTIONS FOR POSSESSION AND NATURE OF DRUGS USED BY 400 PRISONER ADDICTS.—DAILY QUANTITIES OF DRUGS CONSUMED BY 400 PRISONER ADDICTS ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS.—DURATION OF ADDICTION OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS.

Case No. 177, Delta, K. M. Tani, 1934.
A certain Mohammed Ibrahim, Head Master of El Amir Faruk Compulsory School at Port Said, was reported to have relations with smugglers. It was acting as an intermediate between them and exporting samples, and after making an agreement with regard to the price, he used to bring the quantities required. Being a School Master, his task was facilitated by his social position.
On October 4, 1934, a force of police went to the school where they found a piece of hashish (as a sample) weighing one gramme kept hidden in a drawer of his desk.
He was tried by the Courts and found innocent. An appeal was lodged but not yet heard.

Case No. 842, Delta, K. M. Tani, 1934.

A certain Mohammed Ibrahim, Head Master of El Amir Faruk Compulsory School at Port Said, was reported to have relations with smugglers. It was acting as an intermediate between them and exporting samples, and after making an agreement with regard to the price, he used to bring the quantities required. Being a School Master, his task was facilitated by his social position.
On October 4, 1934, a force of police went to the school where they found a piece of hashish (as a sample) weighing one gramme kept hidden in a drawer of his desk.
He was tried by the Courts and found innocent. An appeal was lodged but not yet heard.

Statement showing situation of narcotic drugs in the Governorates and Provinces during the year 1934

Губернаторство и провинция	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	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STATEMENT

showing situation of narcotics drugs in the Governorates and Provinces during the year 1934

Governorates and Provinces	POPULATION OF THE GOVERNORATE		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS IN THE GOVERNORATE								PERCENTAGE	
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total Number				In Prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		
CAIRO GOVERNORATE												
Abdin	91,779	27,463	4	—	3	2	4	—	3	2	0.009	0.033
Bab el Sharia	77,285	19,875	19	—	4	24	19	—	4	24	0.061	0.236
Bulaq	144,465	38,851	600	—	150	250	180	—	29	50	0.692	2.573
Darb el Ahmar	81,516	22,151	33	—	10	37	21	—	6	22	0.098	0.361
Ezbekia	68,677	20,880	75	147	14	82	46	50	2	24	0.463	1.528
Gamalia	74,872	19,639	25	—	30	80	—	—	4	14	0.18	0.682
Helwan	15,198	3,259	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.013	0.061
Khalifa	73,926	19,168	50	—	50	300	—	—	3	14	0.541	2.087
Muski	25,862	7,416	22	5	1	36	7	—	1	29	0.247	0.863
Old Cairo	49,495	13,865	5	—	8	25	4	—	—	8	0.077	0.274
Sayeda Zeinab	104,064	26,583	10	—	15	65	15	—	—	43	0.086	0.338
Shubra	140,407	35,923	13	—	1	21	13	—	1	21	0.025	0.097
Waili and Heliopolis	132,219	36,365	9	—	28	84	8	—	21	37	0.092	0.333
TOTAL { 1934	1,079,765	291,438	865	152	314	1,008	317	50	74	290	0.217	0.803
1933	1,079,765	291,438	846	219	659	1,675	341	56	111	327	0.315	1.166
1932	1,079,765	291,438	883	373	645	2,277	376	73	169	381	0.386	1.433
Ramleh	51,736	13,116	7	—	4	5	5	—	3	3	0.031	0.122
... ..	82,305	22,513	18	—	40	20	7	—	8	26	0.095	0.346

TOTAL {	1933 ...	1,079,765	291,438	846	219	659	1,675	341	56	111	327	0.315	0.166
	1932 ...	1,079,765	291,438	883	373	645	2,277	376	73	169	381	0.386	1.433
Ramleh ...	...	51,736	13,116	7	—	4	5	5	—	3	3	0.031	0.122
Moharram Bey ...	...	82,305	22,513	18	—	40	20	7	—	8	26	0.095	0.346
Attarine ...	...	57,853	17,454	60	—	41	29	6	—	2	6	0.225	0.745
Manshia ...	...	29,037	8,380	20	—	14	40	3	—	—	3	0.269	0.931
Labban ...	...	55,834	15,338	40	85	63	119	2	—	7	11	0.398	1.447
Gumruk ...	...	92,161	22,157	67	—	199	252	1	—	9	20	0.654	2.721
Mina El Basal ...	...	72,522	19,260	20	—	50	100	2	—	14	6	0.234	0.883
Karmuz ...	...	128,868	33,505	157	—	22	16	76	—	14	7	0.151	0.582
Port-Police ...	...	2,747	1,667	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL {	1934 ...	573,063	153,390	389	89	433	581	102	—	57	81	0.26	0.972
	1933 ...	573,063	153,390	187	82	364	639	56	3	88	78	0.222	0.829
	1932 ...	573,063	153,390	634	4	449	725	121	—	98	184	0.316	1.182

SUEZ CANAL GOVERNORATE

Port Saïd {	Qism Awal...	25,267	7,873	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	0.032	0.102
	„ Tani...	40,274	14,019	—	—	1	16	—	—	1	16	0.042	0.121
	„ Talet ...	37,268	5,568	2	—	5	34	2	—	5	26	0.11	0.736
	Port-Police...	1,794	547	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ismailia ...	...	25,194	7,033	—	—	50	160	—	—	30	60	0.834	2.986
TOTAL {	1934 ...	129,797	35,040	2	—	56	218	2	—	36	110	0.213	0.788
	1933 ...	129,797	35,040	—	—	82	283	—	—	45	89	0.281	1.042
	1932 ...	129,797	35,040	4	14	53	126	2	4	33	67	0.151	0.562

DAMIETTA GOVERNORATE

Damietta ...	...	64,261	13,328	—	—	120	2,005	—	—	—	11	3.307	15.944
TOTAL {	1934 ...	64,261	13,328	—	—	120	2,005	—	—	—	11	3.307	15.944
	1933 ...	64,261	13,328	—	—	120	2,005	—	—	—	11	3.307	15.944
	1932 ...	64,261	13,328	—	—	60	1,340	—	—	—	10	2.178	10.504

* This figure has been confirmed by Governor of Damietta as representing number of persons in his Governorate known to be hashish addicts.

Village	POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS IN THE VILLAGE								PERCENTAGE		
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total Number				In Prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years	
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish			
SUZ GOVERNORATE													
Suez	40,523	12,186	—	—	9	5	—	—	8	4	0.035	0.114	
TOTAL {	1934	40,523	12,186	—	—	9	5	—	—	8	4	0.035	0.114
	1933	40,523	12,186	1	—	31	17	1	—	22	10	0.121	0.402
	1932	40,523	12,186	—	—	59	19	—	—	47	14	0.192	0.64
GHARBIA PROVINCE													
Tanta	213,554	43,812	—	—	2	9	—	—	2	9	0.005	0.025	
Kafr el Zayat	184,414	38,415	3	—	3	29	2	—	3	21	0.018	0.091	
Kafr el Sheikh	227,029	44,554	5	—	4	121	4	—	4	18	0.057	0.292	
Mehalla el Kebir	219,576	44,607	—	—	1	12	—	—	1	12	0.006	0.029	
Dessouk	153,536	29,514	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	0.006	0.03	
Fowa	73,202	13,426	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	0.005	0.03	
Santa	148,779	32,098	6	—	2	91	—	—	—	8	0.066	0.308	
Zifta	172,968	35,618	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	6	0.024	0.115	
Talkha	138,350	27,211	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	0.006	0.029	
Sherbin	170,561	32,938	—	—	2	23	—	—	—	11	0.015	0.076	
Awal Tanta Bandar	46,967	12,109	3	—	10	10	3	—	9	8	0.049	0.189	
Tani Tanta	43,049	10,047	147	—	77	161	21	—	11	23	0.894	3.832	
Shebin el Kom	243,160	53,287	—	—	—	15	—	—	2	30	0.065	0.297	
Menouf	261,285	57,585	—	—	—	15	—	—	2	0	0.063	0.286	
						7	—	—	3	21	0.036	0.162	

Shebin el Kom	243,160	53,257	—	—	45	113	—	—	2	30	0.065	0.297
Menouf	261,285	57,585	—	—	15	150	—	—	2	0	0.063	0.286
Ashmoun	187,570	41,857	—	—	7	61	—	—	3	21	0.036	0.162
Quesna	190,800	40,908	—	—	4	7	—	—	4	7	0.006	0.027
Tala	222,376	48,560	11	—	4	36	—	—	2	5	0.035	0.161
TOTAL { 1934 1,105,191 242,167 11 — 75 394 — — 13 72 0.043 0.198												
1933 1,105,191 242,167 18 — 55 476 — — 5 62 0.05 0.227												
1932 1,105,191 242,167 172 1 104 790 66 1 14 108 0.097 0.44												

DAKAHLIA PROVINCE

Fareskour	80,894	15,564	—	—	9	80	—	—	—	1	0.11	0.572
Sinbellawin	181,116	37,469	—	—	13	41	—	—	2	13	0.029	0.144
Aga	135,908	28,091	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	0.005	0.025
Mit Ghamr	244,080	52,930	—	—	802	1,463	—	—	16	13	1.928	4.279
Mansûra	128,154	25,598	11	—	4	11	—	—	1	2	0.02	0.102
Mansûra Bandar	64,381	15,553	—	—	27	41	1	—	21	33	0.106	0.437
Dikirnis	116,549	22,443	2	—	32	117	—	—	1	13	0.129	0.673
Manzala	100,257	19,399	—	1	56	438	—	—	3	22	0.439	2.552
TOTAL { 1934 1,051,329 217,047 13 1 943 2,198 1 — 44 97 0.3 1.454												
1933 1,051,339 217,047 74 12 1,038 3,225 41 4 27 104 0.414 2.004												
1932 1,051,339 217,047 225 1 1,376 4,133 38 1 32 145 0.545 2.642												

SHARKIA PROVINCE

Zagazig Bandar	52,839	12,451	3	—	300	300	—	—	35	4	1.141	4.843
„ Markaz	235,207	49,908	—	—	1,150	1,850	—	—	11	57	1.274	6.011
Belbeis	142,384	29,331	—	1	20	60	—	1	5	10	0.057	0.276
Hehia	124,672	26,397	—	—	56	76	—	—	2	7	0.106	0.5
Minia el Qamh	166,565	35,541	—	—	288	522	—	—	179	354	0.486	2.279
Kafr Saqr	132,458	27,233	—	—	191	428	—	—	4	13	0.467	2.272
Faqus	162,787	33,470	—	—	63	142	—	—	13	49	0.125	0.612
TOTAL { 1934 1,016,912 214,331 3 1 2,068 3,378 — 1 249 494 0.536 2.543												
1933 1,016,912 214,331 5 — 2,021 4,211 1 — 60 105 0.613 2.91												
1932 1,016,912 214,331 221 — 336 3,514 38 — 32 132 0.4 1.899												

Village	POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS IN THE VILLAGE								PERCENTAGE	
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total Number				In Prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		
BEHERA PROVINCE												
Damanhour Bandar	51,709	11,345	—	—	6	11	—	—	2	2	0.033	0.015
Etai el Baroud	124,034	24,854	—	—	4	26	—	—	4	26	0.024	0.121
Kafr el Dawar	129,861	26,111	4	—	4	41	—	—	—	8	0.038	0.188
Delingat	73,579	14,240	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.003	0.014
Abu Hommos	146,277	29,599	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	0.002	0.01
Kom Hamada	161,233	33,829	4	—	3	18	—	—	1	3	0.016	0.074
Shubrakhit	99,419	19,014	3	—	4	13	—	—	1	1	0.02	0.105
Rosetta and Mahmoudieh ...	87,691	17,909	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	0.006	0.028
Damanhour and Abu el Matamir	103,162	19,747	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.001	0.005
TOTAL { 1934	976,965	196,648	11	—	21	120	—	—	8	47	0.016	0.077
1933	976,965	196,648	16	1	40	159	2	—	5	27	0.022	0.11
1932	976,965	196,648	97	8	135	399	25	—	20	97	0.065	0.325
QALIUBIA PROVINCE												
Benha	117,007	25,646	—	—	6	15	—	—	3	13	0.018	0.084
Toukh	130,251	28,516	—	—	30	91	—	—	1	3	0.093	0.429
Shebin el Kanater	148,328	34,992	—	—	19	110	—	—	—	23	0.087	0.36
Qaliub	163,290	36,017	5	—	—	18	5	—	—	8	0.014	0.06
TOTAL { 1934	558,876	125,171	5	—	55	234	5	—	4	47	0.053	0.235
1933	558,876	125,171	—	—	82	320	—	—	6	35	0.072	0.321
1932	558,876	125,171	78	36	102	538	15	—	3	45	0.135	0.603

Shebin el Kanater		148,328	34,992	—	5	—	19	110	—	—	—	23	0.087	0.36
Qaliub		163,290	36,017	—	—	—	—	18	5	—	—	8	0.014	0.06
TOTAL { 1934		558,876	125,171	5	—	55	234	5	—	4	47	0.053	0.235	
1933		558,876	125,171	—	—	82	320	—	—	6	35	0.072	0.321	
1932		558,876	125,171	78	36	102	538	15	—	3	45	0.135	0.603	
ASSUIT PROVINCE														
Deirut		190,786	42,310	—	—	35	23	—	—	7	—	0.03	0.137	
Manfalout		162,427	35,469	—	—	19	5	—	—	13	1	0.015	0.068	
Assiut		97,752	21,085	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	0.006	0.028	
Abu Tig		159,521	34,171	—	—	50	75	—	—	30	45	0.078	0.366	
Abnoub		110,523	24,173	—	—	35	3	—	—	8	1	0.034	0.157	
El Badari		82,761	17,566	—	—	240	—	—	—	21	—	0.289	1.366	
Mellawi		217,696	50,078	12	11	33	23	1	1	18	4	0.036	0.158	
Assiut Bandar		57,134	13,831	—	—	130	4	—	—	97	2	0.234	0.968	
TOTAL { 1934		1,078,600	238,683	12	11	548	133	1	1	200	53	0.065	0.295	
1933		1,078,600	238,683	44	23	695	238	31	7	231	95	0.093	0.419	
1932		1,078,600	238,683	1,041	133	1,561	1,942	174	15	231	100	0.433	1.959	
GIRGA PROVINCE														
Akhmim		108,846	23,287	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	0.007	0.034	
Baliana		160,984	33,480	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0.001	0.003	
Girga		229,177	45,105	5	—	11	2	4	—	11	1	0.008	0.039	
Sohag		198,700	42,032	3	—	14	2	2	—	13	2	0.009	0.045	
Tahta		156,852	32,772	7	—	35	5	4	—	10	—	0.029	0.143	
Tema		113,824	23,959	6	2	26	9	6	2	26	9	0.038	0.179	
TOTAL { 1934		968,383	200,635	21	2	95	18	16	2	68	12	0.014	0.068	
1933		968,383	200,635	18	2	98	16	12	1	67	7	0.014	0.067	
1932		968,383	200,635	421	7	717	382	145	5	108	29	0.158	0.761	

Village	POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS IN THE VILLAGE								PERCENTAGE	
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total Number				In Prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		
QENA PROVINCE												
Nagge Hammadi	231,927	51,684	—	—	15	1	—	—	15	1	0.007	0.31
Deshna	119,061	25,305	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	0.004	0.02
Qena	145,778	31,658	—	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	0.012	0.057
Qous	145,384	29,738	—	—	42	—	—	—	6	—	0.029	0.141
Luxur	157,820	34,428	—	—	13	—	—	—	11	—	0.008	0.038
Esna	102,200	22,633	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	0.003	0.013
TOTAL { 1934	902,170	195,446	—	—	96	1	—	—	58	1	0.011	0.05
1933	902,170	195,446	3	—	144	6	3	—	51	6	0.017	0.087
1932	902,170	195,446	94	33	295	112	21	3	75	11	0.059	0.273
MINIA PROVINCE												
Minia Bandar	44,325	11,196	19	—	29	45	11	—	20	30	0.21	0.831
„ Markaz	120,297	27,500	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.001	0.004
Abu Korkas	112,203	26,357	—	—	8	8	—	—	3	1	0.014	0.061
Samalout	140,459	31,550	5	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	0.006	0.025
Beni Mazar	171,128	39,166	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	0.002	0.01
Maghagha	142,253	32,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL { 1934	839,690	193,417	23	36	208	321	19	24	33	41	0.07	0.306
1933	839,690	193,417	484	36	520	759	383	24	56	48	0.214	0.93

Village				POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS IN THE VILLAGE								PERCENTAGE	
				Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total Number				In Prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years
						Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		
ASSUAN PROVINCE															
Aswân	106,421	22,904	—	—	9	—	—	—	8	—	0.008	0.039			
Edfou	106,455	20,551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
El Derr	54,481	5,487	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	0.002	0.018			
TOTAL {	1934	267,357	48,942	—	—	10	—	—	9	—	0.003	0.02			
	1933	267,357	48,942	—	—	9	2	—	7	2	0.004	0.022			
	1932	267,357	48,942	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	0.0004	0.002			
TOTAL OF GOVERNORATES															
Cairo	1,079,765	291,438	865	152	314	1,008	317	50	74	290	0.217	0.803			
Alexandria	573,063	153,390	389	89	433	581	102	—	57	81	0.26	0.972			
Suez Canal	129,797	35,040	2	—	56	218	2	—	36	110	0.213	0.788			
Damietta*	64,261	13,328	—	—	120	2,005	—	—	—	11	3.307	15.944			
Suez	40,523	12,186	—	—	9	5	—	—	8	4	0.035	0.114			
TOTAL OF LOWER EGYPT PROVINCES															
Gharbia	1,791,985	364,349	164	—	101	518	30	—	30	135	0.044	0.215			
Menufia	1,105,191	242,167	11	—	75	394	—	—	13	72	0.043	0.198			

TOTAL OF LOWER EGYPT PROVINCES													
Gharbia	1,791,985	364,349	164	—	101	518	30	—	30	135	0.044	0.215	
Menufia	1,105,191	242,167	11	—	75	394	—	—	13	72	0.043	0.198	
Daqahlia... ..	1,051,339	217,047	13	1	943	2,198	1	—	44	97	0.3	1.454	
Sharqia	1,016,912	214,331	3	1	2,068	3,378	—	1	249	494	0.536	2.543	
Behera	976,965	196,648	11	—	21	120	—	—	8	47	0.016	0.077	
Qaliubia	558,876	125,171	5	—	55	234	5	—	4	47	0.053	0.235	
TOTAL {	1934	6,501,268	1,359,713	207	2	3,263	6,842	36	1	348	892	0.159	0.759
	1933	6,501,268	1,359,713	242	13	3,359	8,996	104	4	165	494	0.194	0.927
	1932	6,501,268	1,359,713	1,714	46	2,401	10,447	572	2	238	1,000	0.225	1.074

TOTAL OF UPPER EGYPT PROVINCES													
Assiut	1,078,600	238,683	12	11	548	133	1	1	200	53	0.065	0.295	
Girga	968,383	200,635	21	2	95	18	16	2	68	12	0.014	0.068	
Qena	902,170	195,446	—	—	96	1	—	—	58	1	0.011	0.05	
Minia	839,690	193,417	24	1	40	59	16	1	25	36	0.015	0.064	
Giza... ..	576,193	131,286	61	21	47	315	24	—	3	33	0.077	0.338	
Fayoum... ..	554,040	122,203	21	—	80	62	3	—	4	3	0.029	0.133	
Beni Suef	508,166	114,987	3	1	176	305	—	1	22	22	0.095	0.422	
Aswân	267,357	48,942	—	—	10	—	—	—	9	—	0.003	0.02	
TOTAL {	1934	5,694,599	1,245,599	142	36	1,092	893	60	5	389	160	0.038	0.174
	1933	5,694,599	1,245,599	247	92	1,636	1,701	86	37	388	198	0.064	0.295
	1932	5,694,599	1,245,599	2,460	277	3,474	3,937	815	56	521	278	0.178	0.815

* Whereas the proportion of total addicts to male population of addicatable age throughout the country has slightly diminished since 1933 (i.e. from 0.759 per cent to 0.602 per cent), there is one glaring instance of a very high rate of addiction namely Damietta where addicts are again given as 15.944 per cent in 1934 as opposed to 10.504 percent in 1932.

It would seem that Damietta has now taken the place of the Canal Zone as the chief "run in" of contraband opium and hashish with the inevitable result that it has also become the worst addict town of Egypt : special attention will be paid to this locality in future.

Recapitulation of all the Governorates and Provinces

Village	POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS IN THE VILLAGE								PERCENTAGE		
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total Number				In prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years	
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish			
Governorates... ..	1,887,409	505,382	1,256	241	932	3,817	421	50	175	496	0.33	1.236	
Lower Egypt... ..	6,501,268	1,359,713	207	2	3,263	6,842	36	1	348	892	0.159	0.759	
Upper Egypt... ..	5,694,599	1,245,599	142	36	1,092	893	60	5	389	160	0.038	0.174	
TOTAL {	1934	14,083,276	3,110,694	1,605	279	5,287	11,552	517	56	912	1,548	0.133	0.602
	1933	14,083,276	3,110,694	1,523	406	6,251	15,416	588	100	819	1,207	0.168	0.759
	1932	14,083,276	3,110,694	5,695	714	7,141	18,871	1,886	135	1,106	1,934	0.23	1.42

N.B.—Population is according to the Official Census of 1927.

Nationalities of Traffickers

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED TO THE C.N.I.B. AS TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTICS

Nat re of dealers.		Greek.	British.	Italian.	French.	Egyptian.	Syrian.	Russian.	Persian.	Chinese.	American.	Yemenian.	Belgian.	Roumanian.	German.	Armenian.	Turkish.	Bulgarian.	Polish.	Albanian.	Palestinian.	Austrian.	TOTAL.
Big Dealers ...	1934 ...	50	17	27	15	39	—	1	—	12	2	1	—	1	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	177
	1933 ...	42	9	28	21	26	3	1	1	6	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	143
	1932 ...	95	38	48	28	37	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	5	3	2	9	—	1	—	1	1	273
	1931 ...	142	32	51	38	11	8	—	—	10	—	—	1	—	1	8	8	4	1	1	3	—	319
Big Intermediaries.	1934 ...	1	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
	1933 ...	8	—	1	6	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
	1932 ...	15	5	6	6	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104
	1931 ...	18	7	9	7	97	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	148
Small Dealers.	1934 ...	—	—	—	—	1040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,040
	1933 ...	—	—	—	—	465	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	465
	1932 ...	—	—	—	—	713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	713
	1931 ...	—	—	—	—	552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	552
Small Intermediaries	1934 ...	—	—	—	—	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231
	1933 ...	—	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117
	1932 ...	—	—	—	—	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184
	1931 ...	—	—	—	—	809	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	809
TOTAL ...	1934 ...	51	17	27	51	1333	—	1	—	15	2	1	—	1	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1,475
	1933 ...	50	9	29	27	657	3	1	1	6	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	789
	1932 ...	110	43	54	34	1003	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	7	4	2	9	—	1	—	1	1	1,274
	1931 ...	160	39	60	45	1469	8	—	—	18	—	—	2	—	1	8	8	4	1	2	3	—	1,828

TRADES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PERSONS
INVOLVED IN THE TRADE

Trade	Number			
	1934	1933	1932	1931
Unemployed	247	246	496	651
Farmers (Fellaheen)	249	70	237	310
Coffee-shop workers	245	194	326	475
Street hawkers	208	202	389	469
Merchants	52	39	127	174
Carters	92	76	106	176
Tailors	12	8	43	54
Land-owners	58	28	68	66
Chauffeurs	46	17	51	76
Clerks	8	3	5	8
Goldsmiths	10	6	8	15
Public writers... ..	10	12	39	69
Musicians	6	5	9	12
Students	3	2	7	11
Commission agents	6	4	4	8
Contractors	2	6	6	16
Actors	2	3	3	4
Policemen	10	11	—	8
Teachers	—	—	—	4
Engineers	1	1	7	—
Brokers	4	6	—	14
Doctors	4	—	—	—
Assistant advocates	1	1	2	—
Other Trades	1,916	1,624	2,504	4,374
TOTAL... ..	3,219	2,564	4,437	6,994

Ages and Professions of Persons in the Trade

AGES OF ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE

Age	Number			
	1934	1933	1932	1931
Years.				
6-10	4	4	10	29
11-15	22	21	33	56
16-20	237	192	368	611
21-25	577	489	947	1,486
26-30	796	769	1,069	1,696
31-35	630	391	794	892
36-40	332	158	448	571
41-45	223	142	192	359
46-50	161	119	186	428
51-55	62	46	72	133
56-60	51	42	66	125
61-65	13	15	21	56
66-70	10	7	18	39
71-75	3	2	4	28
76-80	5	2	3	25
81-85	—	—	1	21
86-90	—	2	—	19
91-95	—	—	—	9
96-100	—	—	—	6
Age unknown	93	163	205	375
TOTAL...	3,129	2,564	4,437	6,994

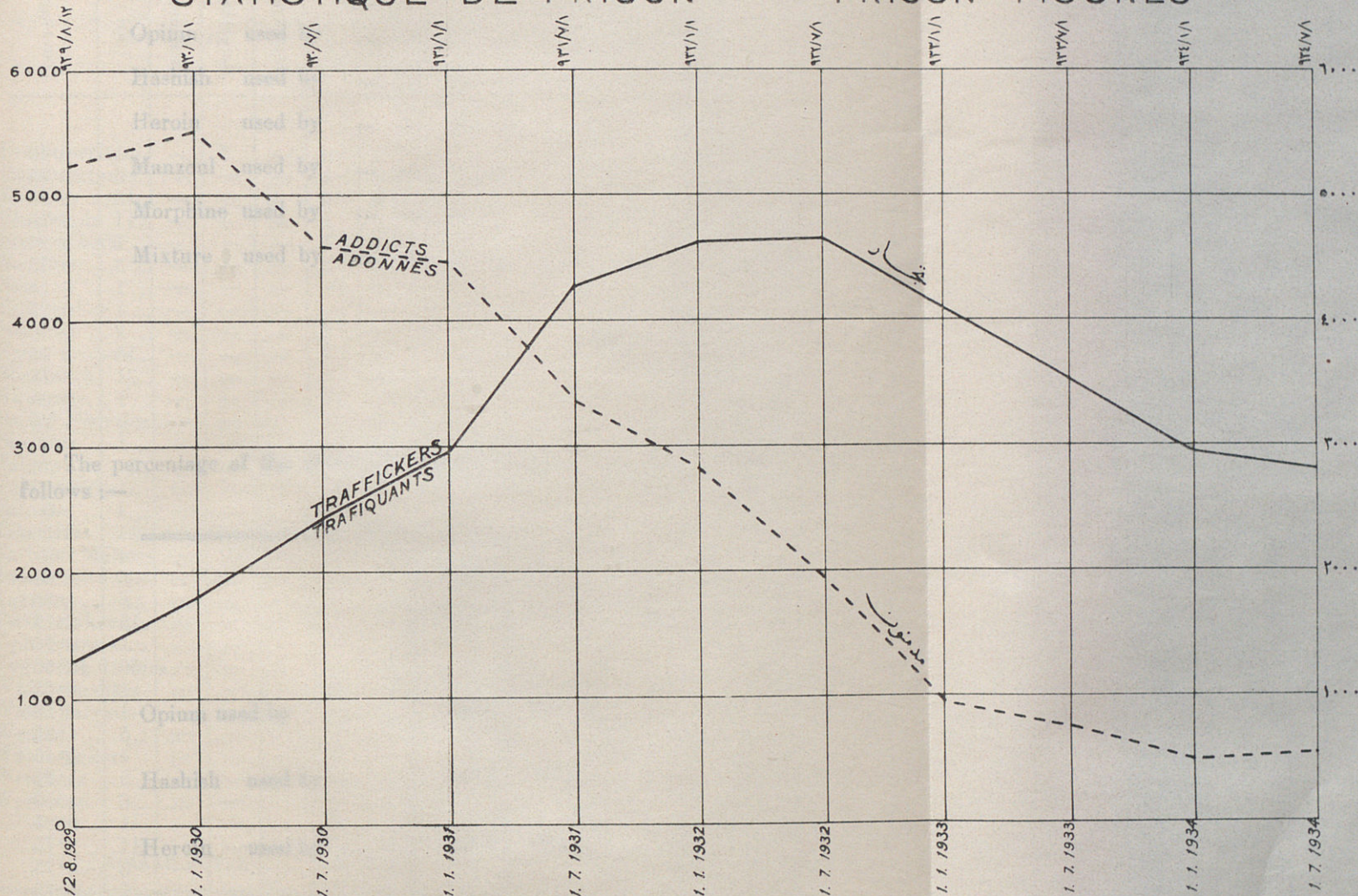
NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1934,
UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS

PRISONS	TRAFFICKERS			ADDICTS			GRAND TOTAL
	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	Persons under investigation.	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	
Cairo	114	136	250	20	11	31	281
Appeal	2	8	10	24	6	30	40
Alexandria	50	182	232	33	121	154	386
Tanta	14	79	93	6	21	27	120
Zagazig	—	106	106	6	40	46	152
Damanhour	—	30	30	—	9	9	39
Shebin el Kom	—	27	27	2	5	7	34
Benha	1	22	23	—	1	1	24
Mansoura	3	82	85	—	17	17	102
Port-Said	10	16	26	—	—	—	26
Giza Camp	—	67	67	—	13	13	80
Beni-Suef	—	24	24	—	2	2	26
Fayoum	7	1	8	—	1	1	9
Minia	—	12	12	2	8	10	22
Asuit	9	147	156	4	44	48	204
Sohag	2	44	46	—	6	6	52
Qena	—	75	75	—	10	10	85
Tura Farm... ..	—	1,035	1,035	—	—	—	1,035
Abu Zaabal Camp	—	369	369	—	—	—	369
Giza	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Men's Reformatory, Camp Delta	—	37	37	—	15	15	52
Juvenile Reformatory, Camp Marg	—	21	21	—	9	9	30
Juvenile Reformatory, Giza	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Juvenile Reformatory, Marg	—	59	59	—	2	2	61
Girls' Reformatory	—	21	21	—	—	—	21
Total on 1-10-1934 ...	212	2,603	2,815	97	341	438	3,253
„ on 1- 7-1934 ...	148	2,669	2,817	129	427	556	3,373
„ on 1- 4-1934 ...	122	2,532	2,654	97	261	358	3,012
„ on 1- 1-1934 ...	203	2,732	2,935	88	407	495	3,430
„ on 1-10-1933 ...	171	3,012	3,183	117	557	674	3,857
„ on 1- 7-1933 ...	109	3,410	3,519	194	554	748	4,267
„ on 1- 4-1933 ...	150	3,892	4,042	129	749	878	4,920
„ on 1- 1-1933 ...	144	3,940	4,084	156	806	962	5,046
„ on 1-10-1932 ...	210	4,217	4,427	185	1,120	1,305	5,732
„ on 1- 7-1932 ...	220	4,430	4,650	246	1,678	1,924	6,574
„ on 1- 4-1932 ...	233	4,591	4,824	362	2,019	2,381	7,205
„ on 1- 1-1932 ...	170	4,449	4,619	360	2,423	2,813	7,432
„ on 1-10-1931 ...	239	4,088	4,327	479	2,403	2,882	7,209
„ on 1- 7-1931 ...	235	4,032	4,267	357	2,997	3,354	7,621

أروتام السجون

STATISTIQUE DE PRISON

PRISON FIGURES



DATE	TRAFFICKERS TRAFIQUANTS	ADDICTS ADONNES
12.8.29	1293	5238
1.1.30	1799	5500
1.7.30	2436	4592
1.1.31	2952	4463
1.7.31	4267	3354
1.1.32	4619	2813
1.7.32	4650	1924
1.1.33	4084	962
1.7.33	3519	748
1.1.34	2935	495
1.7.34	2817	556

التاريخ	تجار	مدمنون
٩٢٩/٨/١٢	١٢٩٣	٥٢٣٨
٩٣٠/١/١	١٧٩٩	٥٥٠٠
٩٣٠/٧/١	٢٤٣٦	٤٥٩٢
٩٣١/١/١	٢٩٥٢	٤٤٦٣
٩٣١/٧/١	٤٢٦٧	٣٣٥٤
٩٣٢/١/١	٤٦١٩	٢٨١٣
٩٣٢/٧/١	٤٦٥٠	١٩٢٤
٩٣٣/١/١	٤٠٨٤	٩٦٢
٩٣٣/٧/١	٣٥١٩	٧٤٨
٩٣٤/١/١	٢٩٣٥	٤٩٥
٩٣٤/٧/١	٢٨١٧	٥٥٦

Analysis of 400 Prisoner Addicts

Opium	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Hashish	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Heroin	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Manzoul	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Morphine	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mixture	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
								<hr/>
TOTAL								400

The percentage of the above as compared with the previous years is as follows :—

		1932	1933	1934
		%	%	%
Opium	used by ...	24.4	33.75	38
Hashish	used by ...	39.0	36.5	37.5
Heroin	used by ...	29.4	22.75	21.25
Manzoul	used by ...	5.2	4.25	2.25
Morphine	used by ...	0.4	—	0.50
Mixture	used by ...	1.6	2.75	0.50

TRADES OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS

PROFESSION	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Manzoul	Morphine	Mixture	Total	Percentage
Asst. Chemist	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.25
Blacksmith	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	0.75
Baker	3	3	6	1	—	—	13	3.25
Butcher	4	6	1	—	—	—	11	2.75
Bicycle dealers	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.25
Builder	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	0.75
Boatman... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Boab	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Chair maker	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.50
Carpenters	7	5	3	—	—	—	15	3.75
Coffee Shopmen	10	14	7	—	—	—	31	7.75
Clearing agent	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.25
Copper-smith	—	2	2	1	—	—	5	1.25
Coffin-bearer	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Cultivator	10	7	—	—	—	—	17	4.25
Collector... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Clerk	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	1.0
Carter	6	4	4	—	—	—	14	3.5
Chauffeur	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	1.0
Confectioner	2	3	—	—	1	—	6	1.25
Employees	2	1	3	—	—	—	6	1.25
Fruit sellers	6	4	4	1	—	—	15	3.75
Farrashes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Farmers... ..	22	26	1	1	—	—	50	12.50
Floor constructors	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.25
Firemen... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Fishermen	1	4	—	—	—	—	5	1.25
Fitters	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.25
Grocers	1	4	—	—	—	—	5	1.25
Gardeners	1	3	2	—	—	—	6	1.50
Goldsmiths	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.25
Hawkers... ..	4	4	3	—	—	—	11	2.75
Haberdashers	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Hair dressers... ..	4	2	1	—	—	—	7	1.75
Ironers	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	1.0
Koran Reciters	5	2	—	—	—	—	7	1.75
Labourers	2	3	2	—	—	—	7	1.75
Mechanics	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	0.75
Moulderers	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.25
Merchants	9	5	1	1	—	—	16	4.0
Milk sellers	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
News-paper sellers	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Plasterer	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.25
Painters	2	6	2	—	—	—	10	2.50
Porters	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.0
Policemen	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	1.0
Pudding makers	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Poulterers	2	1	—	1	—	1	5	1.25
Printers	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	0.75

TRADES OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS (contd.)

PROFESSIONS	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Manzoul	Morphine	Mixture	Total	Percentage
Public writers	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Restaurateurs	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Rivetter	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Shepherds	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Shoemakers	2	1	5	—	—	—	8	2.0
Saddlers	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Sais	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Silk maker	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Sailors	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Spice dealers	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Shoeblocks	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Sweepers	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	0.50
Salted Fish dealers	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Sievers	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Tailors	4	2	2	1	—	—	9	2.25
Tobacconists	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Tanners	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Tinsmiths	1	2	1	1	—	—	5	1.25
Tarbrush Makers	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.25
Teachers	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.25
Turners	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.25
Teeth makers	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.25
Upholsterers	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	0.75
Vegetable dealers	4	4	4	1	—	—	13	3.25
White-washers	2	2	2	—	—	—	6	1.50
Water carriers	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	1.0
Weavers	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Watchmakers	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.25
Weighers	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Workmen	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	1.0
GRAND TOTAL	152	150	85	9	2	2	400	100

PERCENTAGE OF WAGES SPENT BY 400 PRISONER ADDICTS THEIR D

KIND	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	60%	65%
Opium...	13	37	26	26	13	4	13	6	2	6	1	1
Hashish	6	23	25	32	24	10	8	8	5	4	1	2
Heroin	—	3	7	6	14	1	10	7	6	6	3	4
Manzoul	1	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morphine	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mixture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL...	20	68	61	64	52	15	32	21	13	17	5	7
Percentage	5	17	15.25	16	13	3.75	8	5.25	3.25	4.5	1.25	1.75

N.B.—It will be noticed that of the 400 prisoner addicts, 9 persons i.e. 2.25 per cent, spent on their more than what they earned. These persons stated that they made the extra money in the following ways:

- 1 by swindling.
- 4 by theft.
- 3 by sale of their landed property.
- 1 " debt.

9

THEIR DRUGS (ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS)

60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	120%	135%	160%	200%	225%	250%	270%	Gratis	TOTAL
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152
1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	150
3	4	3	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	85
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
5	7	4	4	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	400
1.25	1.75	1	1	—	0.25	—	—	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.75	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	100

AGES OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS

KIND	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 to 55	56 to 60	61 to 65	66 to 70	71 to 75	76 to 80	Total
Opium	9	18	33	27	25	14	11	5	3	1	3	2	1	152
Hashish	9	31	42	35	16	5	2	5	2	2	1	—	—	150
Heroin	1	9	28	27	9	5	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	85
Manzoul	2	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Morphine	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mixture	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	21	58	110	91	52	24	17	10	7	3	4	2	1	400
Percentage	5.25	14.5	27.5	22.75	13	6	4.25	2.5	1.75	0.75	1	0.50	0.25	100

COMBINED TABLE SHOWING PREVIOUS OFFICIAL CONVICTIONS FOR POSSESSION AND NATURE
OF DRUGS USED BY 400 PRISONER ADDICTS

KIND	No. previous conviction	One previous conviction	Two previous convictions	Three previous convictions	Four previous convictions	Five previous convictions	Six previous convictions	TOTAL
Opium	103	32	15	1	—	1	—	152
Hashish	104	39	6	1	—	—	—	150
Heroin	25	37	11	5	5	1	1	85
Manzoul	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	9
Morphine	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mixture	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	240	113	32	7	5	2	1	400
Percentage	60	38.25	8	1.75	1.25	0.50	0.25	100

DATA (CHARACTER OF DRUGS) OBTAINED BY 400 PRISONER ADDICTS (ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS)

DAILY QUANTITIES OF DRUGS CONSUMED BY 400 PRISONER ADDICTS (ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS)

Kind	$\frac{1}{40}$ Gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$ Gr.	$\frac{1}{5}$ Gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Gr.	$\frac{1}{3}$ Gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gr.	$\frac{3}{4}$ Gr.	1 Gr.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ Grs.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Grs.	2 Grs.	3 Grs.	4 Grs.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ Grs.	15 Grs.	20 Grs.	Total
Opium	42	6	14	23	6	41	2	9	1	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	152
Hashish	2	19	7	46	1	44	2	17	1	2	6	—	2	1	—	—	150
Heroin	12	23	1	26	1	11	1	2	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	85
Manzoul... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	1	9
Mixture... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Morphine	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL... ..	58	48	22	95	8	97	6	28	2	6	15	10	2	1	1	1	400
Percentage	14.5	12	5.5	23.75	2	24.25	1.5	7	0.50	1.50	3.75	2.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	100

DURATION OF ADDICTION OF 400 PRISONERS

KIND	Under 1 Year	One Year	1½ Years	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	7 Years	8 Years	9 Years	10 Years	12 Years
Opium	17	26	—	15	14	5	19	10	8	5		7	2
Hashish	6	24	15	28	17	8	16	4	3	6		9	1
Heroin	6	12	1	11	9	4	11	3	8	5		6	2
Manzoul	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	1		—	—
Morphine	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Mixture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		—	1
TOTAL	30	64	16	56	42	17	46	19	20	17	11	22	6
Percentage	7.5	16	4	14	10.5	4.25	11.50	4.75	5	4.25	2.75	50	1.5

ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS

	10 Years	12 Years	14 Years	15 Years	18 Years	20 Years	21 Years	23 Years	25 Years	30 Years	35 Years	40 years	45 Years	Total
7	2	1	9	1	2	—	1	2	2	—	2	1	152	
9	1	1	2	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	150	
6	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
22	6	4	12	1	5	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	400	
150	1.5	1	3	0.25	1.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.25	100

CHAPTER XI

Judgments by Native and Consular Courts in Egypt and Expulsions

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS AND STATEMENT OF FINES.—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS, NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS, NATURE OF CRIMES AND SENTENCES.—JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION.—FINES IMPOSED UNDER NARCOTICS LAW.—JUDGMENTS BY CONSULAR COURTS.—EXPULSIONS.

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1934, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

Sentences.	Number of Cases			
	1931	1932	1933	1934
6 months' imprisonment	48	42	12	4
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	1,654	1,347	533	399
7 months' imprisonment	—	1	—	—
7 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 40	6	—	—	—
8 months' imprisonment	3	2	—	—
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	83	36	14	10
9 months' imprisonment	1	—	—	—
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	61	37	18	7
10 months' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 50	5	2	2	—
1 year imprisonment	46	40	17	2
1 year imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	1,941	1,686	996	734
14 months' imprisonment	3	1	—	—
15 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 300	1	—	—	—
18 months' imprisonment	11	13	1	1
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	370	170	179	102
Carried forward	4,233	3,377	1,772	1,259

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1934, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS (*contd.*)

Sentences	Number of Cases			
	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Brought forward</i>	4,233	3,377	1,772	1,259
2 years' imprisonment	30	3	4	2
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000... ..	899	652	377	348
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	5	8	5	26
3 years' imprisonment	11	2	2	—
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000... ..	303	190	148	124
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	17	31	10	17
4½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600	—	—	—	1
5 years' imprisonment	—	1	—	—
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	27	88	19	24
TOTAL OF PERSONS CONVICTED	5,525	4,372	2,337	1,801
Filed finally for no crime	817	550	291	326
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs ...	71	19	49	169
Filed temporarily for accused being unknown ...	119	79	—	—
Filed finally for being untrue	51	57	—	—
Juvenile judgments	29	20	—	—
Acquitted	1,091	883	573	377
TOTAL	2,178	1,608	913	872
GRAND TOTAL	7,703	5,980	3,250	2,673

Of the above the following were passed by the Narcotics Courts, Cairo and Alexandria:—

Sentences	Cairo		Alexandria	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
6 months' imprisonment... ..	1	—	—	1
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to 600	195	173	177	169
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	6	10	5	8
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	8	16	7	14
1 year's imprisonment	4	—	1	1
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	313	239	264	215
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	25	36	21	27
2 years' imprisonment	—	—	1	—
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	67	97	139	55
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	—	18	1	15
3 years' imprisonment	1	—	—	—
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	19	25	28	26
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4	9	1	7
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	13	10	2	17
Total of persons convicted	656	633	647	555
Filed finally for no crime	87	155	135	223
„ temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	21	8	12	85
Acquitted	167	93	206	105
TOTAL	275	256	353	413
GRAND TOTAL	931	889	1,000	968

LIST SHOWING

- (1) Number of accused persons.
- (2) Trades of accused persons.
- (3) Number of convictions.
- (4) Nature of crimes.
- (5) Sentences passed against the convicted persons.

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS
(4) NATURE OF CRIMES (5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS

LIST SHOWING

LIST SHOWING

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS
(4) NATURE OF CRIMES (5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS

During the period from December 1. 1933 to November 30. 1934

TRADES	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	4½ years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 600	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for Mo. crime finally	Temporarily filed for insufficiency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL
Worker	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plasterer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	1
Advertiser	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Boab	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hawker	—	23 A	—	—	—	48 A	—	5 A	1 A	19 A	1 A	5 A	1 A	—	—	27 A	3 A	22 A	204
	—	5 B	—	—	—	12 B	—	—	—	5 B	1 B	2 B	—	—	—	5 B	—	6 B	
	—	2 C	—	—	—	3 C	—	—	—	3 C	—	—	1 C	—	—	2 C	1 C	1 C	
Fitter	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Grocer	—	6 A	—	—	—	9 A	—	1 A	—	5 A	1 A	—	1 A	—	—	1 A	—	8 A	46
	—	3 B	—	—	—	4 B	—	—	—	1 B	—	2 B	—	—	—	4 B	—	—	
Builder	—	3 A	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	2 B	—	—	12
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 C	—	1 B	
Farrier	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Boot-black	—	1 B	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	11
	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	—	2 B	
Bulgha maker	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	3
Donkey Saddler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rivetter	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Coffee dealer	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	
Butcher's boy	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sailor	—	1 A	—	—	—	3 A	—	1 B	—	1 B	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 B	17
	—	2 B	—	—	—	3 B	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	
Attendants	—	—	—	—	—	1 C	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	2

Sailor	—	1 A 2 B	—	—	—	3 A 3 B 1 C	—	1 B	—	1 B	—	1 A 1 B	—	—	—	1 A 1 B	—	1 B	17
Attendants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	2
Tailor	—	6 A 1 B	—	—	—	5 A 3 B	—	1 A 1 B	—	1 A 1 A	—	3 A	—	—	—	4 A 1 B 1 C	1 A	3 A 3 B	35
Merchant	1 A	19 A 6 B	2 A	1 A	—	48 A 11 B 3 C	—	6 A 1 B	1 A	29 A 4 B	1 A	13 A 6 B	—	1 B	1 A 9 B	17 A 4 B 1 C	7 A 1 B 1 C	25 A 3 B	222
Grave digger	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	2
Student	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	3
Gardener... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1 A 1 B	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	5
Camel driver	—	—	—	—	—	4 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	3 A	1 A 1 B	1 B	6 A	—	1 A	1 A	19
Garcon	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	2
Skinner	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Shoe-maker	—	10 A	1 A	—	—	11 A 7 B	—	2 A 2 B	—	4 A 2 B	1 A	—	—	—	—	6 A 3 B	2 A	6 A 2 B	61
Butcher	—	10 A 3 B	—	1 A	—	9 A 9 B 1 C	—	3 A	—	4 A 2 B	—	1 A 2 B	—	—	1 B	4 A 2 B 1 C	2 A	7 A	62
Gypsum dealer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silk weaver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1	
Black-smith	—	3 A	—	—	—	2 A	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 B	1 B	2
Confectioner	—	2 A 2 B	—	—	—	3 A 1 C	—	1 B	—	2 A 1 B	—	—	—	—	—	1 A 1 B 1 C	1 A 2 A	—	10 16
Donkey driver	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant weaver	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hair dresser	—	10 A	—	1 A	—	7 A	—	3 A	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	4 A	2 A	5 A	42
Quarry man	—	2 C	—	—	—	1 C	—	1 B	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	2
Mat maker	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Haberdasher	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	1 B	1 A	7
Turner	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Timber dealer	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Un-employed... ..	2 A	24 A 8 B	—	1 B	—	18 A 9 B 3 C	—	5 A 2 B 1 C	—	13 A 7 B 2 C	2 A 1 C	4 A 2 B	—	1 B	—	9 A 16 B 4 C	14 A 19 B	27 A 7 B	203
Watch-man	—	2 A 1 C	—	—	—	4 A	—	1 B	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A 1 B	1 A 1 B	3 A	19

LIST SHOWING

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS
(4) NATURE OF CRIMES (5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS

During the period from 1.12.1933 to 30.11.1934

TRADES	6 months' imprisonment fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	8 months' imprisonment fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	2 years' imprisonment fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	4½ years' imprisonment fine of L.E. 600	5 years' imprisonment fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Temporarily filed for insuffi- ciency of proofs	Acquitted	TOTAL
Baker	3 A	—	—	6 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	3 A	—	3 A	21
Servant	1 A	—	—	3 B	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	6
Tent maker	1 A	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1 B	2
Seal engraver	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Basket maker	—	—	—	1 C	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Auctioneer	—	—	—	1 A	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tanner	—	—	—	2 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tobacconist	3 A	—	—	—	2 A	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1 B	—	—	2 B	2 A	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	1 A	2 A	21
	1 C	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—
Doctors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1
Foreman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1
Oil seller... ..	1 A	—	—	1 A	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	4
Scavenger	1 A	—	—	1 A	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Saddler	1 A	—	—	2 A	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	5
Sais	1 A	—	—	3 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	9
Waiter	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Messenger	1 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	1 A	6
Moulderer	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Knife sharper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1
Water carrier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	5

[illegible]

LIST SHOWING

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS
(4) NATURE OF CRIMES (5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS

During the period from December 1, 1933 to November 30, 1934

TRADES	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	4½ years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 600	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	Acquitted	TOTAL
Bicycle dealer ...	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1 A	—	6
Telephone Operator ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1
Shepherd ...	—	3 A	—	—	—	3 A	—	1 A	—	5 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	2 A	—	23
Brakes man ...	1 B	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	1 B	—	—	1 B	—	2 B	—
Farrash ...	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 C	—	—	1
Coal man ...	—	2 B	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	6
Pastry Cook ...	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poulterer...	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	4
Koran reciter ...	—	2 A	—	—	—	2 A	—	1 A	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	2 A	3
Salt fish seller ...	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	1 B	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 B	17
Photographer ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	9
Fruit seller ...	—	3 A	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 C	—	—	2
Farmer ...	—	72 A	1 A	—	—	2 A	—	1 A	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1
	—	3 B	1 B	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	6 C	—	—	—	6 B	—	1 B	—	3 B	—	1 B	—	—	—	27 A	13 A	84 A	548
Commissioner...	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	1 B	—	4
Glazier ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1
Measurer ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Farmer	72 A 3 B 6 C	1 A 1 B	1 B	1 C	200 A 6 B 6 C	12 A 1 B	58 A 3 B	1 A	26 A 1 B	1 A	1 B	27 A 6 B	13 A 2 B 4 C	84 A 6 B 3 C	548
Commissioner...	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	1 B	1 B	—	4
Glazier	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1
Measurer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Weigher	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Coffee shop man ...	21 A 8 B 1 C	1 A	—	—	48 A 24 B 3 C	8 A 1 B	24 A 8 B	—	8 A 4 B	1 B	—	1 A 13 B 4 C	24 A 14 A 2 B	31 A	250
Electrician	—	—	—	—	1 C	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Public writer	2 A 1 B	—	—	—	4 A	—	2 A	1 A	1 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	12
Meat roaster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1
Examiner	4 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	5
Milk seller	3 A 3 B	—	—	—	4 A 1 B	—	1 A	—	1 B	—	—	1 A	—	2 A	16
Libda maker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1
Upholsterer	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	3
Tax collector	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Contractor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	1 B	2
Ironer	3 A 2 B	—	—	—	3 A 1 B	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	2 A 2 B 4 C	—	1 A	20
Teacher	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	1 C	—	—	2
Engineer... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mechanic	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	1 A	1 A	1 A	8
White washer... ..	3 A 1 B	1 A	—	—	4 A 3 B 1 C	3 A	3 A 2 B	—	2 A	—	—	1 C 5 A 4 B 2 C	—	2 A 1 B	37
Prostitute	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Employee	2 A 2 C	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 A	8
Printer	1 A	—	—	—	1 A 2 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	1 A	1 A	8
Prayer announcer ...	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Musician	1 A	—	—	—	2 A	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	1 B	7
Store keeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	2
Painter	1 A	—	—	—	1 A 1 B 1 C	—	4 A	—	—	—	1 B	4 A 2 B 1 C	2 A	1 A	10
Copper smith... ..	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	4
Sawer	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

LIST SHOWING

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS
(4) NATURE OF CRIMES (5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS THE CONVICTED PERSONS

During the period from December 1, 1933 to November 30, 1934

TRADES.	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400.	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	4½ years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 600	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL
Weaver	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carpenter	—	3 A	—	—	—	3 A	—	1 A	—	6 A	—	1 B	—	—	1 B	4 A	2 B	6 A	38
Lawyers clerk ...	—	1 B	—	—	—	3 B	—	1 B	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	3 A	1 C	1
GENERAL TOTAL...	4	399	10	7	2	434	1	162	2	348	26	124	17	1	24	326	169	377	2673

A=Possession of narcotic drugs
B=Traffickers
C=Addicts
D=Cultivation

Number of accused persons, viz. :—

	1933	1934
Accused of possession	2,871	1982
Accused of trafficking	316	570
Accused of addiction	59	116
Accused of cultivation	4	5

TOTAL 3,250 2673

Number of convictions :—

Possession of narcotic drugs	2032	1359
Traffickers... ..	256	372
Addicts	45	65
Cultivation	4	5

TOTAL 2337 1801

LIST SHOWING

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS (4) NATURE OF CRIMES
(5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS BY THE FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION TRIBUNALS

LIST SHOWING

- (1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS (4) NATURE OF CRIMES
(5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS BY THE FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION TRIBUNALS

During the period from 1.12.1933 to 30.11.1934

TRADES	6 month's imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	4½ years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 600	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL
Tailor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Merchant	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	6 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	8
Camel driver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 A	—	5 A	1 A	1 A	6 A	—	—	—	18
Un-employed... ..	—	—	—	—	—	3 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Fisher	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	2 A	—	10 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	14
Water carrier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syrup seller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Workers	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	5
Soldier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Fireman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shepherd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Farrash	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Farmer	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	4 A	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	3 A	11
Coffee shop-man	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Examiner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Painter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	7 A	—	1 A	—	17 A	—	34 A	1 A	1 A	6 A	—	—	6 A	73

N.B.—(A) Possession of narcotic drugs

Number of Accused Persons is as Follows:—

1933 1934

27

73

JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION IN NARCOTIC CASES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1934, AS COMPARED WITH
PREVIOUS YEARS

Sentences	Number of cases			
	1931	1932	1933	1934
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 600 ...	5	1	—	—
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 200... ..	7	13	1	7
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 100 to L.E. 200... ..	5	1	—	1
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 100 to L.E. 400... ..	14	8	9	17
2½ years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 100	5	1	—	—
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 600... ..	9	20	13	34
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 400 to L.E. 500... ..	1	9	1	1
4½ years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 600	—	—	—	1
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 500 to L.E. 1,000 ...	—	5	—	6
8 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 500	—	1	—	—
9 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 500	—	1	—	—
10 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 500	—	1	—	—
Penal servitude for life and fines of L.E. 500	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	46	61	24	67
ACQUITTED	2	8	3	6
GRAND TOTAL	48	69	27	73

From the above it will be seen that the Summary Native and Frontiers Courts have dealt with the following number of persons :—

Years	Persons Convicted	Persons acquitted	Juveniles convicted	TOTAL
1934... ..	1,868	878	—	2,746
1933... ..	2,361	916	—	3,277
1932... ..	4,433	1,596	20	6,049
1931... ..	5,571	1,093	29	6,693

The total number of persons dealt with by the Courts of Appeal or whose summary sentences were not appealed against was as follows :—

Years	Persons Convicted	Persons Acquitted	TOTAL
1934... ..	2,360	497	2,857
1933... ..	2,835	642	3,477
1932... ..	5,163	968	6,131
1931... ..	7,539	1,226	8,765

Fines imposed under Narcotics Law.

During the period under review, the sentences of fines passed by the Native Tribunals and the other empowered authorities under the Law on Narcotics, as compared with the previous years, have been as follows :—

AUTHORITY	Fines imposed			
	1931	1932	1933	1934
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Native Tribunals	1,204,280	858,110	599,095	498,880
Customs Commissions	10,445	15,358	654	7,244
Frontiers Administration ...	5,550	21,480	3,030	11,901
TOTAL	1,220,275	894,948	602,779	518,024

JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE CONSULAR COURTS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1934
AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

CONSULATE		Number of Cases	Cases where fines of 790 mills, to L.E. 40 (without imprisonment) were inflicted	Sentences of under 1 month's imprisonment	Case where fines of 320 mills, were inflicted with imprisonment of under one month.	Sentences of 1 to 6 months' imprisonment	Cases where fines of 260 mills, to L.E. 120 were inflicted with one to 6 months' imprisonment	Sentences of over 6 to 12 months' imprisonment	Cases where fines of 260 mills to L.E. 146,250 mills were inflicted with over 6 to 12 months' imprisonment	Sentences of over 1 year to 2 years' imprisonment	Cases where fines of 260 mills to L.E. 1218,750 mills were inflicted with over 1 year to 2 years' imprisonment	REMARKS			
												From L.E. Mills.	To L.E. Mills.		
British	1934	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 (5)	—	—	(1) 9	750	24	375
	1933	3	—	—	—	2	1 (4)	1	—	—	—	(2) 24	375	24	375
	1932	19	—	1	—	16	9 (3)	2	—	—	—	(3) 14	625	19	500
	1931	20	—	1	—	17	7 (1)	2	1 (2)	—	—	(4) 19	500	19	500
French	1934	9	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	(5) 146	250	146	250
	1933	8	—	—	—	4	2 (7)	4	3 (7)	—	—	(6) 3	000	3	000
	1932	8	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	(7) 7	890	7	890
	1931	14	1 (6)	1	—	8	—	3	—	1	—				
German	1934	2	1 (8)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	(8) 40	000	40	000
	1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	1932	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Greek	1934	20	—	—	—	7	6 (17)	9	8 (11)	4	4 (17)	(9) 1	040	10	400
	1933	30	—	—	—	12	9 (14)	11	10 (15)	7	7 (16)	(10) 1	300	10	400
	1932	73	—	—	—	36	12 (11)	34	20 (12)	3	3 (13)	(11) —	260	5	200
	1931	72	—	—	—	53	29 (9)	19	15 (10)	—	—	(12) —	520	7	800
												(13) —	520	2	600
Italian	1934	20	—	—	—	—	—	14	14 (27)	6	6 (28)	(14) —	260	—	260
	1933	23	1 (24)	—	—	—	—	18	18 (25)	4	4 (26)	(15) —	260	—	260
	1932	29	—	—	—	9	6 (21)	12	11 (22)	8	8 (23)	(16) —	260	—	260
	1931	35	—	2	—	26	26 (18)	6	6 (19)	1	1 (20)	(17) —	260	—	260
												(18) —	260	—	260
												(19) 5	300	21	200
												(20) 10	600	63	600
												(21) 13	250	13	250
												(22) 5	300	21	200
												(23) 7	400	10	400

* Figures in bold indicate

Italian	1934	20	—	—	—	—	—	14	14 ⁽²⁷⁾	6	6 ⁽²⁸⁾	5	300	21	200	
	1933	23	1 ⁽²⁴⁾	—	—	—	—	18	18 ⁽²⁵⁾	4	4 ⁽²⁶⁾	10	600	63	600	
	1932	29	—	—	—	9	6 ⁽²¹⁾	12	11 ⁽²²⁾	8	8 ⁽²³⁾	13	250	13	250	
	1931	35	—	—	2	—	26	26 ⁽¹⁸⁾	6	6 ⁽¹⁹⁾	1	1 ⁽²⁰⁾	5	300	21	200
												7	420	10	600	
												10	600	21	200	
												10	600	10	600	
												7	060	10	600	
												1	060	15	900	
												1	060	10	600	
												14	840	31	800	
Rou- manian	1934	1	—	—	1	1 ⁽³⁰⁾	—	—	—	—	—					
	1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(29)	15	850	15	850
	1932	3	—	—	—	—	3	3 ⁽²⁹⁾	—	—	—	(30)	—	320	—	320
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF PERSONS WHOSE EXPULSION
AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS PERIOD

NATIONALITIES.	CAIRO		ALEX-ANDRIA		PORT SAID		GHARBIA		SHARKIA		DAKHIA		MENUFIA	
	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved
British...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French...	—	1	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek...	4	2	9	3	—	—	1 ^a	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Italian...	—	—	5 ^b	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkish...	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese...	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palestinian...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgarian...	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German...	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roumanian...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syrian...	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yemenian...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4	3	25	15	11	11	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total shown in 1933 Report...	8	6	27	20	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " 1932 " ...	24	17	69	64	4	5	10	7	1	1	1	1	—	—
" " 1931 " ...	15	9	37	36	10	8	24	14	2	2	5	6	—	—
" " 1930 " ...	37	30	94	76	4	3	10	4	2	3	15	10	—	—
" " 1929 " ...	10	4	24	7	6	4	12	7	4	2	10	8	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ...	98	69	276	218	38	34	58	34	9	8	32	28	1	—

(a) Previous years' figures include 2 prevented this year from return to Egypt.
(b) Includes 1 prevented from return to Egypt.

In addition to the above the undermentioned traffickers, though their expulsion has not been applied for

	GREEK	FRENCH	ITALIAN	ROUMANIAN	PALESTINIAN	SYRIAN	ARMENIAN	BI...
1934	9*	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Shown in 1933 Report ...	5	4	7	—	1	—	—	—
" " 1932 " ...	9	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
" " 1931 " ...	3	4	6	—	—	1	—	—
" " 1930 " ...	9	16	2	1	2	4	1	—
" " 1929 " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ...	35	24	25	3	4	5	1	—

* Includes 1 local subject.

BEEN APPLIED FOR FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1934,
VARIOUS PERIODS.

APPROVED	MINIA		ASSIUT		QALIUBIA		SUEZ		BEHERA.		TOTAL	
	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	46	34
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	42	33
—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	111	97
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	75
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	169	129
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	33
—	1	3	2	5	2	1	7	—	2	—	532	401

Applied for, were placed on the black list and therefore not allowed to return to Egypt:—

BRITISH	TURKISH	POLISH	ARMENIAN	GERMAN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
—	1	—	1	1	—	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	1	1	1	—	—	20
—	1	—	—	—	1	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4	3	1	2	1	109

CHAPTER XII

Social effects of addiction

DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS.—DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY DRUGS.

DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS

During the period under review 32 judgments of divorce directly connected with the Drug Traffic have been given by the Mohammedan Law Courts :—

	1931	1932	1933	1934
Cases of husbands becoming insolvent through addiction.	147	50	12	23
Cases of husbands being imprisoned on account of addiction, thus justifying sentence of divorce.	36	28	20	2
Cases of husbands being imprisoned for trafficking.	17	19	7	7
TOTAL	200	97	39	32

Notes :—

1930 means period from January 1 to November 30, 1930.

DEATHS REPORTED FROM PLACES WHERE SANITARY OFFICES EXIST, AS CAUSED BY DRUGS.

Materials.	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Hashish	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Datoura	—	—	—	4	2	2	—	2
Opium	25	7	13	9	8	5	3	1
Morphine	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cocaine and heroin	—	—	33	19	9	5	—	—
Manzoul	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other drugs	—	18	—	33	23	11	8	1
TOTAL	25	26	46	68	42	24	11	4

Detailed statement has been started since 1928.

Figures of 1926 and 1927 included alcohol and poison cases and those of 1928 included two poison cases only.

1930 means period from January 1 to November 30, 1930.

GENERAL REMARK.—This statement does not pretend to show the whole actual number of deaths caused by drugs throughout the country. It is probable that other such deaths have occurred but have not been reported as having been caused by drugs.

HEROIN

Calculation of Cost and Abstinence

The calculations in this Chapter are based on the same considerations published in Chapter XI of 1930 Report and in March 1932, 10 samples of heroin were purchased by Police agents in Upper and Lower Egypt. The following tables give the details of these samples as compared with the samples purchased in December 1930, July 1931, October 1932 and September 1933:—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930.

Number of sample	Price	Percentage of total abstinence
1	10	10
2	18	31.7
3	12	1 31
4	10	64
5	20	33
6	10	7.100*
7	10	90
8	20	71

* Price from heroin.
Note.—I.P.T. (Plastic Tariff)=24 d. 27½ P.T.=£ 1

CHAPTER XIII

Cost and Adulteration

CALCULATION OF COST AND ADULTERATION OF HEROIN AMOUNTS OF
ADULTERANT DUE TO MAKER AND DEALER—PROFIT OF DEALERS—
PRICE INFLATION—CURRENT PRICES OF OPIUM AND HASHISH

HEROIN

Calculation of Cost and Adulteration

The calculations in this Chapter are based on the same considerations published in Chapter XI of 1930 Report.

In March 1935, 10 samples of heroin were purchased by Police agents in Upper and Lower Egypt.

The following tables give the details of these samples as compared with the samples purchased in December 1930, July 1931, October 1932 and September 1933 :—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930.

Number of sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of total adulteration
		Grammes.	P.T.	Per cent.
1	Assiut... ..	0.05	10	70
2	Fayoum	0.096	15	94.7
3	Beni Suef	0.17	12	91
4	Zagazig	0.05	7	64
5	Mansoura	0.15	20	39
6	Damanhour	0.20	10	100*
7	Tanta	0.41	10	90
8	Minia	0.35	20	71

* Free from heroin.

NOTE.— 1.P.T (Piastre Tarif)=2½ d. 97½ P.T. = £ 1

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931.

Number of sample	Town					Weight	Price	Percentage of total Adulteration
						Grammes.	P.T.	per cent.
1	Assiout	...	...	...	...	0.3196	20	88.2
2	Fayoum	...	...	...	...	0.133	15	80
3	Beni Suef	...	...	...	...	0.2456	10	100*
4	Zagazig	...	...	...	...	0.043	7	88
5	Mansura	...	...	...	...	0.214	10	100*
6	Damanhour	...	...	...	...	0.125	7	65
7	Tanta	...	...	...	...	0.045	5	80
8	Minia	...	...	...	...	0.1266	15	87
9	Girga	...	...	...	...	0.033	8	80
10	Benha	...	...	...	...	0.072	5	90
11	Simbellawein	...	...	...	...	0.109	8	90
12	Mehalla el Kobra	...	...	...	...	0.050	5	80

Free from heroin.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

Number of sample	Town					Weight	Price	Percentage of total Adulteration
						Grammes.	P.T.	per cent.
1	Assiut	...	...	...	...	0.083	10	92
2	Fayum	...	...	...	...	0.052	10	85
3	Beni Suef	...	...	...	...	0.087	10	92
4	Zagazig	...	...	...	...	0.062	15	85
5	Mansura	...	...	...	...	0.095	15	98
6	Damnhar	...	...	...	...	0.085	10	100*
7	Tanta	...	...	...	...	0.219	12	100*
8	Minia	...	...	...	...	0.092	11	95

* Free from heroin.

CHAPTER XIII
SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Number of Sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of Total Adulteration
		Grammes	P.T.	Per cent
1	Assiut	0.039	11	96*
2	Fayum	0.359	16	100
3	Beni Suef	0.155	15	100
4	Zagazig	0.054	16	100
5	Mansura	0.013	10	87*
6	Damanhour	0.039	10	100
7	Tanta	0.048	10	97*
8	Minia	0.052	10	98*
9	Tahta (Girga)	0.037	13	98*

* The estimates of the amount of heroin present are not to be regarded as accurate. Only rough approximations are possible with such small quantities of impure materials.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930.
SAMPLES PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935

Number of Sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of Total Adulteration
		Grammes	P.T.	Per cent
1	Assiut	0.315	20	92.5
2	Fayum	0.025	15	95.4
3	Beni Suef	0.051	17	100*
4	Zagazig	0.164	15	100*
5	Mansoura	0.0185	18	91
6	Damanhour	0.297	18	100*
7	Tanta	0.031	25	100*
8	Minia	0.023	17	95
9	Simbellawein	0.035	17	84
10	Abu Tig	0.255	15	100*

* Free from heroin

Leaving out factory impurity, the presence of which is essential we arrive at the following net percentages of adulteration added by the dealer: —

SAMPLES PURCHASD IN DECEMBER 1930

Number of Sample	Town	Dealer's Adulteration
		Per Cent
1	Assiut	60.00
2	Fayum	93.64
3	Beni Suef	88.00
4	Zagazig	52.00
5	Mansura	18.66
6	Damanhour	100.00
7	Tanta... ..	86.67
8	Minia	61.33

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

Number of Sample	Town	Dealer's Adulteration
		Per Cent
1	Assiut	84.27
2	Fayum	73.33
3	Beni Suef	100.00
4	Zagazig	84.00
5	Mansura	100.00
6	Damanhour	53.34
7	Tanta	73.33
8	Minia	83.34
9	Girga	73.33
10	Benha	86.67
11	Simbillawein	86.67
12	Mehalla El Kobra	73.33

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

Number of Sample	Town	Dealer's Adulteration
		per cent
1	Assiut	89.33
2	Fayoum	80.00
3	Beni Suef	89.33
4	Zagazig	80.00
5	Mansura	97.33
6	Damanhour	100.00
7	Tanta	100.00
8	Minia	93.33

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Number of Sample	Town	Dealer's Adulteration
		per cent
1	Assiut	94.67
2	Fayum	100.00
3	Beni Suef	100.00
4	Zagazig	100.00
5	Mansura	82.67
6	Damanhour	100.00
7	Tanta	96.00
8	Minia	97.33
9	Tahta (Girga)	97.33

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935.

Number of Sample	Town	Dealer's Adulteration
		per cent
1	Assiut	90.00
2	Fayoum	93.87
3	Beni Suef	100.00
4	Zagazig	100.00
5	Mansura	88.00
6	Damanhour	100.00
7	Tanta	100.00
8	Minia	93.34
9	Simbellawein	78.67
10	Abu Tig	100.00

The price paid for the samples work out as follows:—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930.

Number of Sample	Town	Per Gramme	Per Kilo
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut	200	2,000
2	Fayoum	156.3	1,563
3	Beni Suef	70.6	0,706
4	Zagazig	140	1,400
5	Mansura	133.3	1,333
6	Damanhour	50	500
7	Tanta	24.4	244
8	Minia	57.1	571

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931.

Number of Sample	Town	Per Gramme	Per Kilo
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut	62.6	626
2	Fayoum	112.8	1,128
3	Beni Suef	40.7	407
4	Zagazig	162.8	1,628
5	Mansura	46.7	467
6	Damanhour	56	560
7	Tanta	111.1	1,111
8	Minia	118.5	1,185
9	Girga	242.4	2,424
10	Benha	69.4	694
11	Simbellawein	73.4	734
12	Mehalla el Kobra	100	1,000

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932.

Number of Sample	Town	Per Gramme		Per Kilo	
		P.T.		L.E.	
1	Assiut	120.5		1,205	
2	Fayoum	192.3		1,923	
3	Beni Suef	114.9		1,149	
4	Zagazig	241.9		2,419	
5	Mansura	157.8		1,578	
6	Damannour	117.6		1,176	
7	Tanta	54.7		547	
8	Minia	119.5		1,195	

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933.

Number of Sample	Town	Per Gramme		Per Kilo	
		P.T.		L.E.	
1	Assiut	282		2,820	
2	Fayoum	44.6		446	
3	Beni Suef	96.8		968	
4	Zagazig	296.3		2,963	
6	Mansura	769.2		7,692	
6	Damanhour	256.4		2,564	
7	Tanta	208.3		2,083	
8	Minia	192.3		1,923	
9	Tahta (Girga)	351.4		3,514	

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935.

Number of Sample	Town	Per Gramme		Per Kilo	
		P.T.		L.E.	
1	Assiut	63.5		635	
2	Fayoum	600		6,000	
3	Beni Suef	333.3		3,333	
4	Zagazig	91.5		915	
5	Mansoura	973		9,730	
6	Damanhour	60.6		606	
7	Tanta	806.5		8,065	
8	Minia	739.1		7,391	
9	Simbellawein	485.7		4,857	
10	Abu Tig	58.8		588	

The following tables show the relative amounts of adulterant due to Maker and Dealer in the samples purchased by the Bureau :—

TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE AMOUNTS OF ADULTERANT DUE TO : (a) MAKER, AND (b) DEALER.

Samples purchased in December 1930.

Number of Sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grammes		Grammes		
1	Assiut	750	$\frac{100}{30}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{30} = 2,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,500} = 10.00$	60.00
2	Fayum	750	$\frac{100}{5.3}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{5.3} = 14,151$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{14,151} = 1.06$	93.64
3	Beni Suef	750	$\frac{100}{9}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{9} = 8,333$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{8,333} = 3.00$	88.00
4	Zagazig	750	$\frac{100}{36}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{36} = 2,083$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,083} = 12.00$	52.00
5	Mansura	750	$\frac{100}{61}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{61} = 1,229$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{1,229} = 20.34$	18.66
6	Damanhur	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
7	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
8	Minia	750	$\frac{100}{29}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{29} = 2,586$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,586} = 9.67$	61.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount impurity.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

Number of sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product	Final weight of one kilo of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
1	Assiut	750	$\frac{100}{11.8}$	$\frac{100}{11.8} \times 750 = 6,356$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,356} = 3.93$	84.27
2	Fayum	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
3	Beni-Suef	750	100	Free from heroin.	—	100.00
4	Zagazig	750	$\frac{100}{12}$	$\frac{100}{12} \times 750 = 6,250$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,250} = 4$	84.00
5	Mansura	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
6	Damanhur	750	$\frac{100}{35}$	$\frac{100}{35} \times 750 = 2,143$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,143} = 11.66$	53.34
7	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
8	Minia	750	$\frac{100}{12.5}$	$\frac{100}{12.5} \times 750 = 6,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,000} = 4.16$	83.34
9	Girga	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
10	Benha	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.57
11	Simbellawein	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
12	Mehalla Kobra	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33

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SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1935

Number of sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grammes		Grammes		
1	Assiut	750	$\frac{100}{8}$	$\frac{100}{8} \times 750 = 9375$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{9375} = 2.67$	89.33
2	Fayum	750	$\frac{100}{15}$	$\frac{100}{15} \times 750 = 5000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{5000} = 5.00$	80.00
3	Beni-Suef	750	$\frac{100}{8}$	$\frac{100}{8} \times 750 = 9375$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{9375} = 2.67$	89.33
4	Zagazig	750	$\frac{100}{15}$	$\frac{100}{15} \times 750 = 5000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{5000} = 5.00$	80.00
5	Mansura	750	$\frac{100}{2} = 50$	$50 \times 750 = 37500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{37500} = 0.67$	97.33
6	Damanhur	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
7	Tanta	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
8	Minia	750	$\frac{100}{5} = 20$	$20 \times 750 = 15000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{15000} = 1.67$	93.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Number of Sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grammes		Grammes		
1	Assiut	750	$\frac{100}{4}=25$	$25 \times 750=18750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{18750}=1.33$	94.67
2	Fayum	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
3	Beni Suef... ..	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
4	Zagazig	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
5	Mansura	750	$\frac{100}{13}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{13}=5769$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{5769}=4.33$	82.67
6	Damanhur... ..	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
7	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{3}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{3}=25000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{25000}=1.00$	96.00
8	Minia	750	$\frac{100}{2}=50$	$50 \times 750=37500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{37500}=0.67$	97.33
9	Tahta (Girga) — ...	750	$\frac{100}{2}=50$	$50 \times 750=37500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{37500}=0.67$	97.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935.

Number of Sample	Town	Amount of Pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grammes		Grammes		
1	Assiut	750	100 7.5	$\frac{100 \times 750}{7.5} = 10000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{1000} = 2.5$	90.00
2	Fayoum	750	100 4.6	$\frac{100 \times 750}{4.6} = 16,304$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{16,304} = 1.53$	93.87
3	Beni Suef	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
4	Zagazig	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
5	Mansoura	750	100 9	$\frac{100 \times 750}{9} = 8333$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{8,333} = 3.00$	88.00
6	Damanhour	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
7	Tanta	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
8	Minia	750	100 5	$\frac{100 \times 750}{5} = 15,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{15,000} = 1.66$	93.34
9	Simbellawein	750	100 16	$\frac{100 \times 750}{16} = 4,687.5$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{4687.5} = 5.33$	78.67
10	Abu Tig	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00

N.B. The figure in the last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

Table showing Profit of Dealers based on:—

- (a) Their own statement of cost price, and
(b) The price paid by consumer.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930

Number of Sample	Town	Price per Kilo to Consumer	Dealers Cost Per Kilo of Final Mixture	Net Profit Per Kilo	Net Profit Per Cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	2,000	30	1,970	6,567
1	Fayoum	1,563	33	1,530	4,636
3	Beni Suef	706	25	681	2,724
4	Zagazig	1,400	25	1,375	5,500
5	Mansura	1,333	36	1,297	3,603
6	Damanhour	500	38*	462	1,216*
7	Tanta	244	36	208	578
8	Minia	571	36	535	1,486

* Flour,

SAMPLES PURCHASES IN JULY 1931

Number of Sample	Town	Price per Kilo to Consumer	Dealers Cost Per Kilo of Final Mixture	Net Profit Per Kilo	Net Profit Per Cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	626	30	596	1,937
2	Fayoum	1,128	33	1,095	3,318
3	Beni Suef	407	25*	382	1,528*
4	Zagazig	1,628	25	1,603	6,412
5	Mansura	467	36†	431	1,197†
6	Damanhur	560	38	522	1,374
7	Tanta	1,111	36	1,075	2,986
8	Minia	1,185	36	1,149	3,192
9	Girga	2,424	38	2,386	6,279
10	Benha	695	33	661	2,003
11	Simbellawein	734	33	701	2,124
12	Mehalla el Kobra	1,000	36	964	2,678

* Starch and Salicine.

† Aspirin.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932 .

Number of Sample	Town	Price per kilo to consumer	Dealers cost per kilo of final mixture	Net Profit per kilo	Net Profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	1,205	30	1,175	3,917
2	Fayum	1,923	33	1,890	5,727
3	Beni Suef	1,149	25	1,124	4,496
4	Zagazig	2,419	25	2,394	9,576
5	Mansura	1,578	36	1,542	4,283
6	Damanhour	1,176	38*	1,138	2,995*
7	Tanta	547	36†	511	1,419†
8	Minia	1,195	36	1,159	3,219

* Salicine.

† Chalk.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Number of Sample	Town	price per kilo to consumer	Dealers cost per kilo of final mixture	Net profit per kilo	Net profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	2,820	30	2,790	9,300
2	Fayum	446	33*	413	1,252*
3	Beni Suef	968	25†	943	3,772†
4	Zagazig	2,963	25†	2,938	11,752†
5	Mansura	7,692	36	7,656	21,267
6	Damanhour	2,564	38‡	2,526	6,647-
7	Tanta	2,083	36	2,047	5,686
8	Minia	1,923	36	1,887	5,242
9	Tahta (Girga) ...	3,514	38	3,476	9,147

* A mixture containing salicine and probably impure quinine.

† Quinine.

‡ Probably impure quinine.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935

Number of sample	Town	Price per kilo to consumer	Dealers cost Per Kilo of Final Mixture	Net Profit Per Kilo	Net Profit Per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	635	30	605	2,017
2	Fayoum	600	33	5,967	18,082
3	Beni Suef	3,333	25 ⁽¹⁾	3,308	13,232 ⁽¹⁾
4	Zagazig	915	25 ⁽²⁾	890	3,560 ⁽²⁾
5	Mansoura	9,730	36	9,694	26,928
6	Damanhour	606	38 ⁽³⁾	568	1,495 ⁽³⁾
7	Tanta	8,065	36 ⁽⁴⁾	8,029	22,303 ⁽⁴⁾
8	Minia	7,391	36	7,355	20,431
9	Simbellawein	4,857	33	4,824	14,618
10	Abu Tig	588	38 ⁽⁵⁾	550	1,447 ⁽⁵⁾

- (1) Blue colouring (2) Impure sulphate (3) Sodium carbonate
 (4) Sulphate of quinine (5) Impure salicine

WHAT IS THE ACTUAL PRICE INFLATION BASED ON ACTUAL AMOUNT OF PURE HEROIN OBTAINED BY BUYER?

The average cost of a kilo of impure heroin as sold in the factory is L.E. 45, and it contains 25 per cent of impurity. The following tables giving price inflation per kilo and per cent, explain themselves.

Number of sample	Town	Price per kilo to consumer	Dealers cost Per Kilo of Final Mixture	Net Profit Per Kilo	Net Profit Per cent
1	Assiut	635	30	605	2,017
2	Fayoum	600	33	5,967	18,082
3	Beni Suef	3,333	25	3,308	13,232
4	Zagazig	915	25	890	3,560
5	Mansoura	9,730	36	9,694	26,928
6	Damanhour	606	38	568	1,495
7	Tanta	8,065	36	8,029	22,303
8	Minia	7,391	36	7,355	20,431
9	Simbellawein	4,857	33	4,824	14,618
10	Abu Tig	588	38	550	1,447

PRICES INFLATION TABLES

The following tables are based on the assumption that the kilo of pure heroin as sold in the factory costs L.E. 45 and contains 25 per cent of impurity.

Samples purchased in December 1930

Number of Sample	Town	Retail price per kilo in Egypt	Amount of pure heroin in retail product	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo	Price inflation per kilo	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	Per cent.	Grammes.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	2,000	30	2,500	$2,000 \times 100$ $30 = 6,667$	6,667—60=6,607	11,012
2	Fayum	1,563	5.3	14,151	$1,563 \times 100$ $5.3 = 29,491$	29,491—60=29,431	49,052
3	Beni Suef	706	9	8,333	706×100 $9 = 7,844$	7,844—60=7,784	12,973
4	Zagazig	1,400	36	2,083	$1,400 \times 100$ $36 = 3,889$	3,889—60=3,829	6,382
5	Mansura	1,333	61	1,229	$1,333 \times 100$ $61 = 2,185$	2,185—60=2,125	3,542
6	Damanhur	500	free from heroin	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta	244	10	7,500	244×100 $10 = 2,440$	2,440—60=2,380	3,967
8	Minia	571	29	2,586	571×100 $29 = 1,969$	1,969—60=1,909	3,182

Samples purchased in July 1931

No. of Sample	Town	Retail Price per kilo in Egypt	Amount of pure heroin in retail product	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo	Price inflation per kilo	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	Per cent.	Grammes.	L.E.	L.E.	
1	Assiut	626	11.8	6,356	$\frac{626 \times 100}{11.8} = 5,305$	5,305—60=5,245	8,742
2	Fayum	1,128	20	3,750	$\frac{1,128 \times 100}{20} = 5,640$	5,640—60=5,580	9,300
3	Beni Suef	407	free from heroin	—	—	—	—
4	Zagazig	1,628	12	6,250	$\frac{1,628 \times 100}{12} = 13,567$	13,567—60=13,507	22,512
5	Mansura	467	free from heroin	—	—	—	—
6	Damanhur	560	35	2,143	$\frac{560 \times 100}{35} = 1,600$	1,600—60=1,540	2,567
7	Tanta	1,111	20	3,750	$\frac{1,111 \times 100}{20} = 5,555$	5,555—60=5,495	9,158
8	Minia	1,185	13	6,000	$\frac{1,185 \times 100}{13} = 9,115$	9,115—60=9,055	15,092
9	Girga	2,424	20	3,750	$\frac{2,424 \times 100}{20} = 12,120$	12,120—60=12,060	20,100
10	Benha	694	10	7,500	$\frac{694 \times 100}{10} = 6,940$	6,940—60=6,880	11,467
11	Simbillawein	734	10	7,500	$\frac{734 \times 100}{10} = 7,340$	7,340—60=7,280	12,133
12	Mahalla El Kobra	1,000	20	3,750	$\frac{1,000 \times 100}{20} = 5,000$	5,000—60=4,940	8,233

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

Number of Sample	Town	Retail price per kilo in Egypt	Amount of pure heroin in retail product	Weight of retail pro- duct which contains 1 kilo of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo	Price inflation per kilo	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	Per cent	Grammes	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	1,205	8	9,375	$\frac{1,205 \times 100}{8} = 15,063$	15,063—60=15,003	25,005
2	Fayum	1,923	15	5,000	$\frac{1,923 \times 100}{15} = 12,820$	12,820—60=12,760	21,267
3	Beni Suef	1,149	8	9,375	$\frac{1,149 \times 100}{8} = 14,363$	14,363—60=14,303	23,838
4	Zagazig	2,419	15	5,000	$\frac{2,419 \times 100}{15} = 16,127$	16,127—60=16,067	26,778
5	Mansura	1,578	2	37,500	$\frac{1,578 \times 100}{2} = 78,900$	78,900—60=78,840	131,400
6	Damanhur	1,176	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta... ..	547	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
8	Minia	1,195	5	15,000	$\frac{1,195 \times 100}{5} = 23,900$	23,900—60=23,840	39,733

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

No. of Sample	Town	Retail Price per kilo in Egypt	Amount of pure Heroin in Retail Product	Weight of Re- tail Product which con- tains 1 kilo of pure drug	Price of Pure Drug per kilo	Price inflation per kilo	Price Inflation
		L.E.	per cent	Grammes	L.E.	L.E.	per cent
1	Assiut	2,820	4	18,750	70,500	70,500-60=70,440	117,400
2	Fayum... ..	446	Free from Heroin ...	—	—	—	—
3	Beni Suef	968	Free from Heroin ...	—	—	—	—
4	Zagazig	2,963	Free from Heroin ...	—	—	—	—
5	Mansura	7,692	13	5,769	59,169	59,169-60=59,109	98,515
6	Damanhur	2,564	Free from Heroin ...	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta	2,083	3	25,000	69,433	69,433-60=69,373	115,622
8	Minia	1,923	2	37,500	96,150	96,150-60=96,090	160,150
9	Tahta (Girga)	3,514	2	37,500	175,700	175,700-60=175,640	292,733

SAMPLE PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935

Number of Sample	Town	Retail price per Kilo in Egypt	Amount of pure Heroin in Retail Product	Weight of Retail product which contains 1 kilo of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo	Price Inflation per kilo	Price Inflation per cent
		L.E.	per cent	grammes	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	635	7.5	10,000	$\frac{635 \times 100}{7.5} = 8,467$	8,467—60=8,407	14,012
2	Fayoum	6,000	4.6	16,304	$\frac{6,000 \times 100}{4.6} = 130,435$	130,435—60=130,375	217,292
3	Beni Suef	3,333	Free from Heroin	—	—	—	—
4	Zagazig	915	" " "	—	—	—	—
5	Mansoura	9,730	9	8,333	$\frac{9,730 \times 100}{9} = 108,111$	108,111—60=108,051	180,085
6	Damanhour	606	Free from heroin.	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta	8,065	" " "	—	—	—	—
8	Minia	7,391	5	15,000	$\frac{7,391 \times 100}{5} = 147,820$	147,820—60=147,760	246,267
9	Simbellawein	4,857	16	4,687.5	$\frac{4,857 \times 100}{16} = 30,356$	30,356—60=30,296	50,493
10	Abu Tig	588	Free from heroin.	—	—	—	—

PRICES OF OPIUM AND HASHISH

The following details of current prices of certain drugs were furnished on the authority of a person who has dealings with the smuggling fraternity.

Azmerly Opium

	per kilo	
	L.E.	L.E.
Price paid by sailor at Port of origin	—	4
Price paid by bumboatmen to sailor at Suez Port ...	6	
Expenses incurred by bumboatmen from Suez Port to Suez (bribery and trafficking)	4	
TOTAL		10
Price charged by bumboatment to traders at Suez ...	25	
Expenses incurred by traders for transport from Suez to Cairo	2	
TOTAL		27
Price at which sold to wholesalers in Cairo		<u>40</u>

Persian Opium

	per kilo	
	L.E.	L.E.
Price paid by sailor at Port of origin	—	2
Price paid by bumboatmen to sailor at Suez Port ...	5	
Expenses incurred by bumboatment from Suez Port to Suez (bribery and trafficking)	2	
TOTAL		7
Price charged by bumboatmen to traders at Suez ...	14	
Expenses incurred by traders for transport from Suez to Cairo	1	
TOTAL		15
Price at which sold to wholesalers in Cairo		<u>20</u>

Syrian Hasheesh

	per oke
	L.E. L.E. M.
Price paid by sailor at Port of origin	1 200
Price paid by bumboatmen to sailor at Suez Port ...	6
Expenses incurred by bumboatmen from Suez Port to Suez (bribery and trafficking)	4
TOTAL	10

Price charged by bumboatment to traders at Suez	15
Expenses incurred by traders for transport from Suez to Cairo	2
TOTAL	17

Price at which sold to wholesalers in Cairo	30
--	----

Istambouly Hasheesh

	per oke
	L.E. L.E.
Price paid by sailor at Port of origin	2
Price paid by bumboatmen to sailor at Suez Port ...	10
Expenses incurred by bumboatmen from Suez Port to Suez (bribery and trafficking)	6
TOTAL	16

Price charged by bumboatmen to traders at Suez ...	40
Expenses incurred by traders for transport from Suez to Cairo	2
TOTAL	42

Price at which sold to wholesalers in Cairo	60
--	----

Indian Hasheesh

	per kilo
	L.E. L.E.
Price paid by sailor at Port of origin	3
Price paid by bumboatmen to sailor at Suez Port ...	16
Expenses incurred by bumboatmen from Suez Port to Suez (bribery and trafficking)	6
TOTAL	22

	per kilo	
	L.E.	L.E.
Price charged by bumboatmen to traders at Suez ...	45	
Expenses incurred by traders for transport from Suez to Cairo	2	
TOTAL ...	47	
Price at which sold to wholesalers in Cairo ...		65

For the purpose of ready reckoning it may be considered that 1 kilogramme is equal to 35 ounces or 2.2 lbs.

50 kilogrammes equal one hundredweight and 1,000 kilogrammes equal one ton.

From the above calculation it will be seen that the profits in this business are extremely attractive.

CHAPTER XIV

Speech by Director, C.N.I.B. at Geneva in May 1934

Mr. CHAIRMAN,

With an agenda so heavily loaded and with so little time in which to finish it, I will not take up your time by repeating at length what is contained in this year's report to the Egyptian Government by my Bureau. Actually 12,000 copies of this report are distributed annually in Arabic, French and English.

The particular interest of the report to Egypt is that it enables a survey to be taken over the last five years and a comparison to be made of what things *were* there five years ago and what things *are* today. The sources of information on which my statements are based are several.

First are the official and accurate figures of State Courts, Prisons, etc. :—

In 1930 total accused under the narcotic law were 12,400

In 1933, they were 4,300

In 1930 final convictions in Courts, Egyptian and

Consular, were 8,000

In 1933, they were 2,800

In 1930 analyses made were 13,000

In 1933, they were 3,600

In 1930 total weight of drugs seized was 10,700 kilos.

In 1933, it was 2,200 „

Perhaps the most striking figure is that of convicted addicts in Egyptian prisons on the 1st of October 1929 and 1933.

On October 1, 1929, there were 5,681 convicted addicts whereas last year there were only 674, *i.e.* a reduction of 5,007 in four years.

The next source is the estimate by each provincial authority of addiction in the villages : the governors of the provinces have all shown the greatest anxiety to obtain accurate estimates and the figures may be relied upon as a very useful approximation : there is nothing in an Egyptian village that is not known to the Omda or Headman and a severe supervision in the collection of these figures has been enforced by the governors and the police.

Another source is the retail price of narcotics throughout the country : twice a year agents are sent out into the towns and provinces to buy samples from which tables of statistics are made of price and adulteration.

We were particularly fortunate this last year in seizing the old ledgers of LAMBROS YANNIKOS : the full story is given on pages 22 to 28 of the report and shows that the leaders contained the names of 150 retailers who had business with LAMBROS between April 1929 and October 1931 and shows that in those $2\frac{1}{2}$ years LAMBROS had sold hashish and opium to a value of L.E. 100,000 and heroin to a value of L.E. 11,200.

With his numerous compatriot drug traffickers in Greece and Turkey, LAMBROS was always able to get large quantities of drugs at practically cost price and his actual personal profits must have been enormous when it is considered how fortunately he was placed in not having the huge, let us call them, overhead charges, that traffickers have to pay in certain other countries.

Taking all our sources of information, I consider that we are justified in stating that the narcotic menace that threatened the country with destruction five years ago has been removed, anyhow for the time being.

I do not deceive myself into thinking that it has been removed for ever : on the contrary if the price of drugs were to fall and more money be available it will need even more strenuous efforts on the part of the Government to prevent a return to the lamentable conditions of five years ago.

Let us hope that the efforts of the Egyptian Government will soon find the support they deserve by the tightening up of control by the governments of the countries of origin.

In my annual report I considered it my duty to put before my government a brief account of what the League and other countries are doing outside Egypt to combat the world narcotic menace. To do so, I divided the world into countries that produce or are concerned in the transit of drugs (1) which concern Egypt (2) which, so far, do not. Under this second heading, I had put China and quoted at length the League documents of the 16th and 17th Sessions of the Advisory Committee.

I must now alter this classification, as since it was made, heroin of Chinese origin has been seized in Cairo. My next subdivision was into WHITE drugs, *i.e.* morphine, heroin and cocain and BLACK drugs, *i.e.* opium and hashish.

To take the countries that effect Egypt as regards white drugs, it can be said that during the past year no drugs seized have been proved to have originated in Western Europe which supplied all our contraband in 1929 and 1930.

White drugs seized during the year came to us from Greece, Turkey, Palestine, Syria and China and, though origin has not been proved, originated unquestionably from the still undiscovered illicit pot still in Turkey, the many factories in Bulgaria and a factory somewhere in China.

As regards countries that affect Egypt as being the sources of drugs, Syria with its stock of some 8 to 10 tons of hashish still unseized is still a menace: much has been done to prevent new cultivation but we are still in ignorance of what the French authorities intend to do with the old stocks which two years ago they admitted to be illegal.

The most popular hashish today in Egypt is the Turkish quality of which large quantities have been imported and fetch up to L.E. 90 per kilo as opposed to L.E. 35 for Syrian. Bulgarian hashish is coming in too and fetches even more than the Turkish.

The Turkish Government will no doubt shortly get this hashish contraband under control in the same efficient and public spirited manner as they have done with the white drugs.

Opium is now in big demand in Egypt and comes principally from Turkey but it is to be hoped that this source will dry up when the new Opium Monopoly Law gets working.

Bulgaria remains to be mentioned as today's principal source of contraband heroin and considerable quantities of contraband hashish.

The situation could not be worse. Last year I gave you full facts about the Radomir factory and we were assured in this room by the Bulgarian representative that we should have no further cause to complain about Bulgaria.

Today there are no less than ten factories and laboratories producing illicitly: one or two may have so called licences but all of them are producing for and selling into the illicit traffic.

Opium cultivation has been increased enormously in Bulgaria. Already the heroin production is estimated to have reached three tons a year and every effort is being made to increase it.

As the Bulgarian situation is to be dealt with on Thursday, I will reserve further details until then and merely anticipate the conclusion that will, I am sure, be arrived at that we suffering countries, are again faced with a most serious menace and this time from Bulgaria.

Big finance is at the bottom or the head of the world's narcotic traffic with profits running into hundreds of thousands of pounds, the big contraband organisations are able to buy their way through many countries and will continue to do so until national consciences and public opinion are aroused. Money must be fought with money and it is useless for countries to salve their consciences by saying they have made special narcotic bureaux unless they supply these bureaux with ample funds. A decent living wage for officials and ample

secret service funds at their disposal are absolute essentials in the anti-narcotic battle: some countries realise this and are doing it while others seem to expect poorly paid officials to resist inhuman temptation and fight with empty hands the millionaires of the dope trade.

There is also in these days of restricted budgets a most unfortunate, though not unnatural disinclination, among governments that are fighting the traffic to spend money on exposing the traffic abroad unless they can prove to the satisfaction of their national treasuries that the money spent has prevented drugs entering their particular country.

Many a chance comes our way of exposing some particular method of international traffic of contraband narcotics not necessarily destined for our own country: such information is passed on to those we think interested but they, in their turn, sometimes hesitate to spend the money needed to follow up the information unless they are sure that the goods are destined for themselves.

I wish one of the world's millionaires would give me or somebody a few thousand pounds to be spent on these international cases which at present are often neglected as nobody's child when actually they are everyone's child.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, I will not detain you further, I have had thirty-two years service in the Egyptian Government, and Government service like most things cannot go on for ever. When my time comes to make way for others I shall have the satisfaction of knowing the good that the C.N.I.B. has done for the country of my adoption and of complete certainty that Egypt will continue to carry on the fight.

N.B.—This speech was delivered at Geneva in May 1934. Since then the Syrian situation has been rectified by the application of new legislation and the state of affairs in Bulgaria has been rigorously taken in hand by the new Bulgarian government, as will be seen from the note published on page 61 of this Report.

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